

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

ADDRESS BY HER MAJESTY
QUEEN NOOR AT THE 1991 AN-
NUAL AMERICAN-ARAB ANTI-
DISCRIMINATION ORANGE COUN-
TY BANQUET

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, it gives me a great deal of pleasure, and it is indeed a privilege as well, to share with you the recent remarks by Her Majesty Queen Noor of Jordan, made when she addressed the 1991 Annual American-Arab Antidiscrimination Banquet, in Orange County, Los Angeles, CA this past October 26, 1991.

Her Majesty Queen Noor speaks of the deep commitment of millions of Arab-Americans to the cause of justice and the defeat of forces of ignorance, intolerance, and prejudice against Arab-Americans here and abroad. She speaks eloquently against racial and political stereotyping of Arabs and Moslems here in America that often brings them violence, as individuals and as a group.

Her Majesty Queen Noor expresses the great hopes and expectations of all of us regarding efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East through the conference in Madrid, as well as about Jordan's own political development, begun just 2½ years ago, under their liberal democratic constitution.

Following are those remarks, expressing the eternal hope of us all for the achievement of stability and security in the Middle East region, and for a new era of mutually constructive co-operation between the Arab world and the West. I commend them to your reading.

ADDRESS BY HER MAJESTY QUEEN NOOR AT
THE 1991 ANNUAL AMERICAN-ARAB ANTI-
DISCRIMINATION ORANGE COUNTY BANQUET

Mrs. Odeh, Senator Abourezk, Mr. Mokhiber, Mr. Bayda, members of the board and honoured guests, I am very pleased to join you here today for the 1991 annual A.D.C. Orange County Banquet and to convey to you the respect and appreciation that the American-Arab Antidiscrimination Committee enjoys in Jordan and throughout the Arab world.

A.D.C.'s success in North America, and its positive perception in the Arab world, reflect principles that it has consistently adhered to since its inception. Your struggle since 1980 against stereotyping, discrimination and ethnic or religious oppression has responded to the real needs and hopes of Arab-Americans.

Your achievements reflect the hard work and deep commitment of millions of Arab-Americans and others around the world who have fought diligently for the cause of justice, over many years, in repeated battles, to defeat the forces of ignorance, intolerance and prejudice.

I think here of grandparents, my grandparents amongst them, who arrived on the

deck of slow steamers at the turn of the century, who spoke broken English, sold clothing, pumped gas, or opened grocery stores, who worked hard and sacrificed personal comforts in order to educate their children, and who, when they died, left a land in which they had enjoyed personal comfort, but not yet a sense of communal identity;

I think of mothers and fathers in mid-century who tried to escape the indignity of discrimination by camouflaging their ethnicity, and who remained largely outside the political mainstream to safeguard their jobs, their lives, their families, and their dreams;

I think of young Arab-Americans today who are angered by the racial and political stereotyping of Arabs and Muslims, and who will neither accept nor endure Anti-Arab violence that leads to the murder of brave individuals like Alex Odeh.

I think of you and your children, generations of fresh promise that carry the twin torches of Arab and American cultural heritage, individuals and communities who honor the common legacy of an Arab civilization that once gave the world light and now strives to rekindle its flame, and, of an American Nation that pioneered the concept of a civil and liberal nationhood and now seeks to live up to its original promise.

In the last 14 months, you in A.D.C. and the larger Arab-American community once again rose to the challenge of disciplined and purposeful political action, redressing emotionalism through rationality, and countering false imagery with logic and fact. I must convey to you the support and admiration of your larger Arab family in the Middle East for all that you worked to achieve during the difficult days of the gulf crisis. I also must alert you to greater challenges yet to come, and to the important role you can play as the Arab world continues to undergo historic change.

I was born and raised in an Arab-American home, conscious and proud of my ethnic roots. Since my marriage to King Hussein, I have been privileged to live and work in a country that is also conscious and proud of its role in the long quest for Arab national identity and political rights. My life has been an Arab-American dynamic in the fullest possible sense—a continuous physical and spiritual journey between the Arab world and the United States. I know that in the Arab-American community, the concept of "the old country" is very real, the memories vivid, the bonds strong. Allow me, for a few moments, to take you back to the old country, to update you on the changing land of your ancestors and the reinvigorated landscape of contemporary Arabism.

Many of you, your parents, or your grandparents came to North America as immigrants, escaping from an Arab world that appeared to offer them only hardship and perpetual struggle. This occurred under Ottoman domination before 1918, and during the past half century of almost uninterrupted regional warfare, domestic strife, economic uncertainty, and often tense relations with the world's major powers.

With the rise in Arab population from 50 million in 1930 to 215 million in 1990, our region today suffers from critical pressures on

finite natural resources, particularly water and arable land. The crisis climaxed in the 1980s. The Arab world plagued by severe distortions in patterns of trade, consumption and production suffered economic stagnation and increasing dependence on foreign sources for food, money, weapons, and consumer and capital goods. Foreign debt, unemployment, and poverty levels rose sharply, and standards of living declined steadily. Traditional rigid political structures did not respond to widespread grassroots demands for more participatory and responsive government. The Arab people were angered further by the chronic and frustrating stalemate with Israel. International complacency and double standards prevailed as U.N. resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict were ignored.

In recent decades, just as you have responded to domestic discrimination by launching a sophisticated movement for protection, political participation, and self-assertion, so has the Arab world responded to its need for dignity, national rights and self-respect by seeking a more responsive order. The economic problems of the 1980s, combined with the enormous destruction, waste and pain of the recent gulf crisis, have intensified the conviction that we finally must overcome the taboos and the constraints of the past in order to build a better future—for the past has brought us only conflict and tension, and a major regional war every decade. The reasons for such conflict and war remain unchanged today. In the aftermath of the gulf war, the Arab people must focus on precisely the same problems that motivated them to action in the 1980s. As a consequence of the war, not one of our chronic problems has disappeared, most of them have been aggravated, and some new ones have been created.

Let me here acknowledge and pay tribute to the efforts of Mr. Ramsey Clark and his colleagues. Their interviews and film have done so much to convey to the American people the intense human suffering and destruction of modern technological warfare.

The Arab people stand today on the threshold of a new era—perhaps even an Arab reawakening that may resume the national march for freedom, dignity and cooperation that was first launched at the turn of the century. The original Arab awakening included the great Arab revolt of 1916, led by Sherif Hussein of Mecca, the great grandfather of my husband King Hussein. All of us in Jordan today see our current political development as a logical continuation of the quest for goals first articulated in our lands nearly a century ago—freedom, unity, progress, and national self-respect.

We in Jordan have been in the midst of our own transformation for over two and a half years—a short period of time, to be sure, but nevertheless a vital moment in modern Arab history. I would like to outline for you very briefly some of the developments that have taken place in Jordan since the spring of 1989—for Jordan can be seen today as a symbol of the unlimited possibilities and aspirations that define our greater Arab world.

Our political development is based firmly on our liberal democratic constitution. Its principles are reflected and detailed in the

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

recently ratified Jordanian National Charter, drafted by a royal commission representing all political forces in the country. The charter commits the State and all its citizens to a pluralistic democracy based on respect for human rights; equality for men and women before the law; and guarantees of freedom of expression for all through political parties, the press and various other constituencies. It also emphasizes the civil and non-political status of the institutions of government and the armed services, and decision making based on the will of the majority while assuring protection of minority rights and interests. Parallel with our political development, we have intensified our economic liberation. We continue to increase our reliance on a free-market economy that taps the entrepreneurial skills of the private sector while developing more extensive international trade and investment contacts.

Our progress is not ours alone, however, for we consciously see ourselves as a testing ground and model for democratic transformation throughout the Middle East. We have heard many expressions of support from grassroots organizations and individuals throughout the Arab world. We are determined to succeed and to be an example for all Arabs—not only in domestic progress towards a pluralistic democracy consistent with Arab social traditions, but also in our continued role as would-be peace-makers, whether in Kuwait, Iraq, Palestine, or elsewhere in the region.

In the Arab world, the goals we all aspire to are very familiar to you. They are based on principles long enshrined in North American lands and traditions—principles of personal liberty, social justice, economic equity, the accountability of public officials, equality of opportunity and participatory decision-making.

As we strive towards these goals, we are encouraged by an historic change in Arab attitudes and a reevaluation of old concepts that had long been seen as dogmatically inviolable. Armed with a new sense of realism and pragmatism, we are in the midst of deep and serious national soul-searching, asking questions about Arabism and the Arab order, identifying the ailments that have held us back, and articulating new and more realistic goals for the immediate future.

Professionals, public officials, intellectuals, politicians, and farmers and workers alike have started to recognize that we must develop a just, productive and stable order at home before we can aspire to re-order the region or the world. There is substantial consensus on the need for democratic pluralism and human rights as the cornerstones of the new Arab order. As democratization expands throughout our lands, the new Arab spirit will unleash important forces that were not fully tapped in recent decades—forces of energy, intellect, confidence, creativity, and national commitment.

The New Arab order we seek must penetrate beyond the surface of democracy to incorporate substantive changes for the better in areas such as the conditions of technology transfer from the industrialized world, regional economic integration and closer cooperation with other developing countries. This new order also must emphasize guarantees of human rights, equal opportunities for women, protection of our fragile environmental base, respect for our solid social traditions and a revival of intellectual and creative output.

The new Arab spirit is self-evident in the enthusiastic grassroots response to emerging opportunities for political participation. In

several recently democratizing Arab countries, scores of new political parties and publications have been established. Human rights organizations are now active. The press is coming to life with debate and new ideas. Schoolchildren engage in discussions on the forms and values of democracy. Parliamentarians learn the meaning of accountability to their constituencies, and the judiciary seeks to live up to the new responsibilities it must shoulder in a system of checks-and-balances.

In short, we seek nothing less than an Arab renaissance. The next phase will encompass more coherent, consistent and constructive relations among the Arab countries and a rethinking of our sometimes strained ties with the major Western powers. Our interaction with the West seeks not only political breakthroughs based on mutual respect and equal application of international law, but also reconciliation between two civilizations that should not, but sometimes do, see each other as threatening and antagonistic. The progress that has brought us to the eve of this week's Middle East peace conference in Madrid is an example of a major political breakthrough based on international respect for law and shared moral principles. We in Jordan and others in the Arab world have worked closely with the United States, the Soviet Union and Europe to bring about this conference. We have waited many decades for this opportunity to shift the momentum in our region. From warfare and waste to justice, reconciliation and peace for all. Resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict today on the basis of UN resolutions would allow the Arab people to transcend the obstacles that virtually have frozen their political, economic and cultural development for nearly five decades.

We hope the Madrid Conference will prove to be an historic turning point that will lead to stability and security in our region and a new era of mutually constructive cooperation between the Arab world and the West.

Such cooperation can take place only against a backdrop of understanding and respect, which we can foster by generating more authentic mutual perceptions between Arabs and Americans. Accurate information, historical facts, cultural realities, historical sentiments, and national truths need to be understood and exchanged more vigorously in both directions.

You have such a vital role to play, for the challenges you face in the future are at least as important as the responsibilities you have shouldered in the past. You can help us to build a truly new Arab order, and to generate more positive ties between the Arab world and the West. If you value the emerging Arab democratic transformation, you must strengthen this process by your recognition and appreciation, by speaking of it in this country and elsewhere in the West, and by reaching out and connecting with it. You have a key role to play in challenging Israel's claims that it is both a true democracy and the region's only democracy. Your help also is vital for the success of current efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Our goals should ring particularly dear to Arab-Americans, and should move you to look at the old country with a fresh eye. We want you to remember the land of your ancestors with more than pride, legends and nostalgia. Look to us once again with political hope, for we are in the midst of the most energetic transformation since the decolonization period in the 1920s. Look to us with faith, for we express a self-confidence rooted in indigenous Arab traditions. And

look to us with a renewed sense of belonging, for our Arab nation is reaching deep into the depths of its rich identity and heritage.

The old country you heard about from your parents and grandparents is a very different place today. The future holds great promise for the Arab people, if we can continue our movement forward.

Those of you who have an opportunity to visit the Arab world will see and experience the new spirit I have tried to describe for you. Despite the political problems and the economic pressures, despite the turmoil and the violence that still plagues many areas, despite the tension born of chronic militarism, our Arab nation refuses to submit or to surrender. We absorb setbacks but do not accept defeat. Our nation continues to cherish life, morality and progress, and continues to struggle for dignity through democracy and national identity.

This is the reality of life in Jordan and much of the rest of the Arab world. This is the message I bring you from an ancient land in the midst of rapid change from your old country in the throes of an inspiring renewal.

Thank you very much, and may God always grant you strength and success in all your endeavours.

EXTENDED UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS: NEEDED—A RESPONSIVE BILL

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, we have a serious unemployment problem in this country, a problem that affects people at all levels of society: blue collar and white collar alike. Both Republicans and Democrats agree that people are hurting and need extended unemployment benefits.

So why aren't Americans getting those benefits? Because, Mr. Speaker, the Democratic leadership has spent the last several months cynically grandstanding this issue at the expense of the people who are most in need of help.

The Democrats have repeatedly sent up irresponsible legislation that busts the budget agreement—legislation they know the President will veto because it is so irresponsible. Most discouragingly, the Democratic leadership refuses to allow a vote on a responsible Republican proposal that the President has promised to sign, a proposal that will put needed benefits in the hands of Americans with no new taxes, no spending cuts, and no violation of the budget agreement.

Mr. Speaker, if Republicans controlled the Congress, we would have passed this proposal months ago, and unemployed Americans would already be receiving needed benefits.

Let's hope that the negotiations currently underway will produce the needed, responsible bill the President can sign.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MARY WADE HOME OF NEW HAVEN CONNECTICUT ON THEIR 125TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. ROSA L. DELAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Ms. DeLAURO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Mary Wade Home in New Haven on their 125th anniversary of service to the community.

In 1866, Mrs. Henrietta Whitney founded the Mary Wade Home to provide shelter to young homeless girls who needed personal support. In the 125 years since its inception, the home's services have shifted to meet the changing needs of the community and the home now serves the elderly. While the clientele of the home has changed, the same founding philosophy of personal service and care prevails.

The people of the Mary Wade Home have recognized the debt we owe to our seniors and I commend them on their dedication. Since the days of Mrs. Whitney, wife of Eli Whitney, the home's dedicated, professional staff has provided quality service to those who have made the Mary Wade Home their place of residence. Today's seniors have worked their entire lives to contribute to our society and provide for their families. We cannot forget them now that they are retired and vulnerable to the rising costs of health care, housing and other necessities.

As we move into the twentieth century, the eighteenth century Mary Wade Home can provide us with a model of what high quality care for the elderly should be. I urge my colleagues to join with me in congratulating the people of the Mary Wade Home on this noteworthy accomplishment.

BURGER KING HONORS EXCELLENCE IN EDUCATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, The Burger King Corp. sponsored the recent Burger King Honors Excellence in Education symposium held on October 22-25 in Washington, DC. The symposium was cosponsored by the National Association of Secondary School Principals [NASSP] and the Council of Chief State School Officers [CCSSO] to honor the top teacher and principal in each of the 50 States. This year's program was the eighth annual Burger King Honors Excellence in Education symposium.

The program was founded with the belief that our Nation's educators all too often have not received sufficient appreciation for their efforts to provide quality education. Held annually, since 1984, the symposium provides a forum for top educators to exchange ideas and opinions concerning the current issues facing education today.

Among the many speakers attending the event was U.S. Secretary of Education Lamar

Alexander to share his vision for the future of education. In addition to key education, government, and business leaders, the conference participants included students enrolled in the Burger King Academy program. Working with Cities in Schools, the Nation's leading dropout prevention organization, the Burger King Corp. has established 18 Burger King Academies in 11 States nationwide. Among these Burger King Academies is a very successful program in south Florida, through which many students have been encouraged to stay in school and achieve.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the initiative shown by the Burger King Corp. to become involved with promoting excellence in education, and in particular, the leadership shown by Mr. Barry J. Gibbons, chief executive officer of the Burger King Corp. I want to recognize Mr. F. Craig Sturgeon, who was honored for his leadership at Miami Edison High School, where he received the award of Principal of the Year in Miami. He has since been promoted, and currently works as director of Region I for Dade County Public Schools and attended this year's symposium. I also want to honor the Cities in Schools Program and its leaders, William R. Burson, chairman; Lois L. Gracey, State director of Florida; and the chair of the Miami organization, Kerry Clemmons and its executive director, Bentonne Snay.

HONORING THE MARY E. MELLER EDUCATION CENTER, EL RANCHO UNIFIED SCHOOL

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the Mary E. Meller Education Center in Pico Rivera, CA, which was officially rededicated on October 22, 1991.

The Mary E. Meller School, built in 1955, served as a comprehensive middle school for 28 years. In 1983, the school was closed due to declining enrollment. I am proud to announce that the El Rancho Unified School District Board of Education reaffirmed its support of adult education by reopening the school and placing the district's comprehensive adult education program on that campus.

Additionally, the campus houses the El Rancho Unified School District's Resource Center which provides staff development opportunities for all district staff. Also, a parent education meeting room has been established wherein parents can meet and conduct inservice training sessions.

The Mary E. Meller Education Center's primary focus is a facility where a comprehensive range of educational services are provided from adult and parent education to staff development opportunities. This renewed scope and purpose reinforces the El Rancho Unified School District's commitment to supporting educational opportunities beyond Kindergarten through grade 12.

Mr. Speaker, it is with pride that I rise to recognize the Mary E. Meller Education Center on the occasion of the rededication ceremony of this educational facility in my district

and I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in extending our best wishes and congratulations.

TRIBUTE TO JTPA ALUMNI

HON. CALVIN DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, in Fresno, CA, the Fresno Private Industry Council recently held its eighth annual awards ceremony in honor of the National Job Training Partnership Act Alumni Week. This celebration was in recognition of the many successes earned by individuals participating in programs funded by the JTPA. Their successes are examples of how the JTPA works to improve lives and economically enhance the local community.

The JTPA is the Nation's largest employment and training legislation. Its purpose is to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the work force and to provide job training for economically disadvantaged individuals. Federal money is directed through the States to local agencies which provide on-the-job training, job search assistance, and other services to more than 1 million people a year.

Fresno's Private Industry Council was established in 1983 and is funded by the JTPA. The Fresno PIC's mission is to provide the goals of the JTPA to the adults and youth of Fresno and Fresno County. By forming an alliance between business, public employment services, labor, education, rehabilitation, community organizations, and social service programs, the FPIC has provided opportunities to many individuals to become educated employees.

The JTPA alumni are individuals who have successfully completed the program and have overcome the barriers to employment. They are now productive members of the local community and are advocates for the program.

The Awards for Excellence ceremony held by the Fresno PIC honored those who have graduated from the program and whose efforts made the program productive. Corporations as well as individuals were recognized for their contributions and accomplishments.

I commend the endeavors of the Job Training Partnership Act and the Fresno Private Industry Council, whose combined efforts provide members of our community a chance to succeed and become self-sufficient. I also ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the JTPA alumni. These outstanding individuals have overcome the various setbacks of life and have set inspiring examples for many others to follow.

EVERYONE WANTS PEACE FOR YUGOSLAVIA

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on November 2, 1991, I had the opportunity to

Speak before the Serbian Unity Congress in Chicago, IL. I also had the opportunity to discuss the Yugoslav crisis with a large segment of the Serbian-American community. During my discussions, several Serbs pointed out that no one seems to take seriously the security concerns of Serbs living in Croatia.

Mr. Speaker, everyone wants peace for Yugoslavia. However, I am concerned that the Serbian Unity Congress has raised a legitimate and important point. Few Members of the U.S. Congress and few people in the administration seem to understand that if Croats have the right to self-determination and wish to leave Yugoslavia; then the Serbs in Croatia by the same right should be allowed to leave Croatia and remain in Yugoslavia.

For those Members of Congress who desire a better understanding of the Serbian position on the Yugoslav Crisis, I have inserted a memorandum entitled, "The United States of America and the Yugoslav Crisis." I have also inserted a letter from the president of the Serbian Unity Congress, Michael Djordjevic, to Secretary of State Baker and an open letter from Serbian-Americans to Lawrence Eagleburger, Deputy Secretary of State.

CAPITAL GUARANTY,
September 27, 1991.

Hon. JAMES A. BAKER, III,
Department of State, Washington, DC.

DEAR SECRETARY BAKER: Your speech to the Security Council of the United Nations on September 25 has indeed missed the mark and has saddened me personally very much.

Certainly, you must know that Croatia seceded from Yugoslavia in June, without the consent of more than 700,000 Serbs living inside the existing borders of Croatia. If these Serbs, comprising at least 12 percent of Croatia's population, wish to remain on the same land their ancestors owned for hundreds of years, it is feared their only choice will be the loss of their ethnic and religious identity. Their fears are understandable and are rooted in painful memories of World War II (1941-45), when the then Independent State of Croatia exterminated over 700,000 civilian Serbs, Jews and Gypsies.

If the Croats have the right to self-determination and wish to leave Yugoslavia; then the Serbs in Croatia by the same right should be allowed to remain in Yugoslavia. This is the truth and crux of the Yugoslav crisis, which your speech has failed to address.

As for the so-called "borders" of Croatia they are a fantasy and a fraud. These borders were artificially established in 1943 during Yugoslavia's Civil War by Tito, the Croatian-born Communist. There were no elections, no plebiscites ever about the internal borders of Yugoslavia. Perhaps Serbia is not attempting to form a "Greater Serbia," as is claimed? Perhaps she is attempting to protect the 30 percent of her population living outside her borders? These administrative borders have never been agreed upon by the Serbs nor internationally recognized. Serbia's only legitimate borders with Croatia can be those agreed upon in the International Treaty of London of 1915.

It is regretful indeed that the skillfully planned and relentlessly executed export of Serbo-phobia from Croatia and its implanting in Europe and the United States has prevented accurate assessment of events in Yugoslavia. Curiously enough, even Ambassador Zimmermann's recent appraisal of the situation in Yugoslavia—which radically diverges from yours—has apparently not found its way to your office.

At onerous costs, Serbia fought on the side of the Western democracies in both World Wars. She will, I am convinced, again gain her rightful recognition and will become a responsive member of the democratic world. Unfortunately, our Government's position, if not modified quickly, will leave deep scars on all Serbs in Yugoslavia and on Americans of Serbian descent here.

Very truly yours,

MICHAEL DJORDJEVIC,
President and Chief
Executive Officer.

YUGOSLAVIA

LAWRENCE S. EAGLEBURGER,
Deputy Secretary of State,
Department of State, Washington, DC

HONORABLE SECRETARY EAGLEBURGER: I am one of 1.2 million Serbian-Americans. Would you like to hear our side of the story?

The internal borders of Yugoslavia are the legacy of the Croatian Communist dictator Josip Broz Tito. Serbs were not even represented and concomitantly had NO voice when those artificial administrative borders were created (AVNOJ, 1943, 1945). These Croatia-favoring borders, like those who inspired them, Josip Broz Tito and Stalin's Comintern, have no legitimacy within any Yugoslav framework.

It would be politically, historically and morally reprehensible, and ultimately dangerous, to enforce Tito's Communist borders at the expense of the Serbian population. Further, forcing Serbs to leave the country they consider their own has no legal basis (i.e., Statehood of West Virginia, 1863; Ulster, 1920).

On a practical level, and in the interests of the United States and Europe, forcing the Serbs to live in a Croat State that is openly anti-Serb with a Living Genocidal Legacy would create a new, even more volatile and violent Balkan Powderkeg that would threaten European stability for generations to come.

Therefore, I urge the United States to take the lead role in approaching the Yugoslav problem with an eye on the long-term by avoiding loaded phrases and inflammatory statements that would ultimately compromise any role it could play as an impartial mediator. Otherwise, the political reality in Yugoslavia will be only the ominous perpetuation of violence and instability.

Sincerely,

P.S. "The Croatian Catholic Church is on record as having rejoice over the creation of the Nazi-puppet state of Croatia in 1941, under whose aegis more than a half a million Serbs were likely put to death. But the Serbs were not compensated for their sufferings after the war. Instead, Tito, the half-Croat, half-Slovene outtailed the power of the Serbs in the new Communist Yugoslavia."—New Republic, 8 April 1991, "Bloody Balkans."

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND YUGOSLAV CRISIS

(Submitted to Hon. James A. Baker III,
Secretary of State)

I. GEOPOLITICAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING

A powerful case can be made that the global issue behind the current Yugoslav crisis is whether Germany will once again be allowed to attempt to dominate Europe.

1. Apparently, our foreign policy planners are reluctant to consider the Yugoslav events in historical and geopolitical terms. Most probably because such consideration would cast doubt upon our currently pre-

ferred view that the "new" united Germany will refrain from challenging the Anglo-American-French domination of EC and NATO. Of course, understandably enough, no one wants to reopen the issues fought over in the two World Wars. But the truth is that, with the USSR down and out and Russia a pauper, Germany doesn't need EC or NATO. Even if Germany remains a democracy, her geopolitical dynamics may revive a coalition of neo-fascists, petty jingoists, and religious and other reactionaries throughout post-Communist Europe.

2. In fact, the European Community's current handling of the Yugoslav crisis already reveals its inability to take a unified position: France, England, and Spain want to preserve the integrity of Yugoslavia, while Germany and Austria (though the latter is not an official member of the Community) seem to be eager to wreck Yugoslavia by supporting and recognizing the independence of Slovenia and Croatia. If these developments are not resolutely discouraged, they will revive the old rivalries between major European powers and split the European Community into two blocks: one led by France and England, and the other by Germany and Austria.

We must not disregard the real possibility that sometime in the future Germany may connect with a revived Russia and again threaten our interests and foster instability in that part of the world. It is in such a scenario that the Balkans will continue to be one of the key elements of European geopolitics.

Seen in this setting, the events now unfolding in Yugoslavia may be a foretoken of the real "New Order" arising autochthonously from the ashes of Fascism and Communism. We pray and hope that for once in modern times our foreign policy planners will anticipate this reality, instead of reacting to it.

II. THE UNITED STATES GEOPOLITICAL INTERESTS IN YUGOSLAVIA

Our overall policy toward Yugoslavia should be guided by our long-range strategic and geopolitical interests in that part of the world. These interests must not be obscured and distorted by self-serving, squabbling Yugoslavs, aspiring Germans or cautious French. The scenario we sketched in Part I of this Memorandum is quite sensible. Historical evidence suggests that our true friends in the Balkans have consistently been the Serbs and the Greeks. Hence, our long-range policy should be to nurture these two nations and through them keep our foothold in the strategically important South East Europe.

The Yugoslav issue with all its implications is too important to be left to the European Common Market. We must be actively involved in the resolution of the current Yugoslav crisis, and safeguard our well-defined long-range interests in the Balkans.

III. YUGOSLAVIA: THE REAL ISSUES

Having failed to strategically define the Yugoslav crisis, we made a number of tactical errors, most of them still part of the Yugoslav drama being played out.

1. While Slovenian and Croatian leaders initiated the current crisis, we placed most of the blame upon Serbia. We have thus alienated this power center in Yugoslavia and the Balkans and have imperiled friendship with our proven friend in both World Wars.

2. We seem to have succumbed to the very skillful and well-heeled public relations blitz by the Slovenes, the Croats, and their

pro-German friends and supporters. These two republics were portrayed as "democratic and pro-Western". But the fact of the matter is that all governments in the republic of Yugoslavia are led and dominated by former communists; all are striving hard, each in its own way, to preserve the authoritarian hold over the political and economic affairs in their respective republics.

None of these governments deserves United States sympathy or preferential treatment. All are ideologically opposed to the fundamental values of the American democracy. This also goes for the ghost-like Federal government of Premier Ante Markovic, an unelected holdover from the old Communist regime, whom we have befriended and nurtured for some mysterious and inexplicable reasons.

3. While our expressed objective has been to preserve Yugoslavia, we have done everything to alienate the very people who created Yugoslavia and without whose support there can be no Yugoslavia—the Serbs. The implementation of Nickles Amendment and our open support of the former Communist, never-elected Premier Markovic, have been some of the major insults to the Serbs. Moreover, on the issue of human rights, we have staunchly supported the Albanians extremists in Kosovo, while paying lip service to the most serious and documented violation against Serbs in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo itself.

4. We have failed to openly admit that the key element in the Yugoslav crisis has been the internal borders. They were established in 1943, during Yugoslavia's Civil War, at a guerrilla meeting organized by Josip Broz Tito.

The Serbs have never accepted these borders. There will be no common ground for any dialogue with Serbs, unless and until we recognize this fact.

Serbia cannot be expected to abandon millions of her people to the uncertain future and mercy of newly formed and hostile foreign countries. The Serbs have lived in Lika, Kraina and Slavonia for centuries and their right to the land was confirmed by the London Treaty of 1915.

5. Our policy has failed to take properly into account the fear of millions of Serbs that history may repeat itself. There is a genuine fear on the part of Serbs living in Croatia (about 12 to 15 percent of the total population in the Republic of Croatia). These people do not wish to leave Yugoslavia and be a part of the new state of Croatia.

Many policies and symbols of the new State of Croatia tragically remind the Serbs of the mass genocide carried out by the Croatian Fascists fifty years ago, when close to one million Serbs, Jews and Gypsies were slaughtered in the then Independent State of Croatia (1941-45).

So long as we continue to consider these issues to be "water under the bridge" as one foreign policy official remarked to us, a peaceful and lasting solution to the Yugoslav crisis will remain out of our reach.

IV. POSSIBLE RESOLUTION

We are beginning with the premise that the post-World War II Yugoslavia is dead. Referendums held in Slovenia and Croatia recently have clearly indicated the will of their people to either radically restructure Yugoslavia or leave it. Furthermore, we believe that the current Yugoslav external borders should be preserved, in order to avoid potential for "Balkanization" of South-East Europe, or even Europe itself. We hold that any resolution of the Yugoslav crisis must not impair the Helsinki Accords.

Despite recent dramatic events in Slovenia, there should ultimately be no problem in satisfying their demands for either full independence or some type of loose ties with a restructured Yugoslavia. The case of Croatia is altogether different, because of the large number of Serbs who do not wish to leave Yugoslavia and become subjects of the new Croatian State. The fact is that Yugoslavia can be neither made, nor unmade, without the consent of its largest nation—Serbia.

We should encourage a solution which would fulfill the basic aspirations of the majority of the people involved. The solution would be implemented within the existing borders of present-day Yugoslavia, and it postulates four essential prerequisites:

(a) Borders between The Republic of Croatia and Yugoslavia would have to be redrawn in such a manner as to assure that (1) a majority of Serbs in Croatia remain in Yugoslavia, and (2) that after this split, the new State of Croatia can effectively function as a political, economic and social entity.

(b) Strong and functioning mechanisms must be created to permanently secure and protect all civil, ethnic and other rights of minorities which would have to remain behind such new borders, due to geographic or socio-economic imperatives. To this end, a set of carefully crafted treaties ought to be implemented which would clearly guarantee these rights. A type of regional structure for these minorities should be designed. Moreover, an international commission, made up of impartial members, as well as representatives of the respective ethnic minorities will have to be constituted.

(c) Once these objectives are accomplished, a set of treaties regulating future relations between the new States of Slovenia and Croatia on the one hand, and Yugoslavia on the other, can be worked out.

(d) The United States and the European Community must resist the temptations and pressures to simultaneously bring the issue of Kosovo, the Albanians and their grievances to the table.

This "linkage" would enormously complicate the problem, and possibly prevent effective solutions. The problem of the Albanian minority and the issue of the illegal immigrants from the State of Albania are serious and important, but they need their own, separate agenda and treatment.

This recommended approach appears to be optimal under the present circumstances and complexities, because:

1. It takes into account the already expressed desires and aspirations of the Serbian, Slovenian and Croatian people;

2. It leaves the present-day Yugoslavia intact in terms of geography, transportation, economic and financial markets and, most importantly, within the currently existing external borders;

3. It leave the Helsinki Accords inviolate;

4. It may become a model for resolution of similar problems in other parts of the world.

We strongly urge your consideration of the proposal.

We are ready to assist and help in whatever way we can.

MICHAEL DJORDJEVICH,
President,
Serbian Unity Congress.

PROTECTING RETIREMENT PAY FOR OUR WORKERS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of our colleagues the following Wall Street Journal article of October 24. The article underscores the importance of establishing safeguards for America's retirees who depend upon annuities for their retirement income.

Mr. Speaker, many of my constituents have come face-to-face with the distressing prospect of not having stable and secure retirement checks because the annuities underwriting these checks are not stable and secure. Thus with their long-worked for and long-awaited retirement years in jeopardy, they are immensely frustrated and frightened at a particularly vulnerable time in their lives.

Mr. Speaker, following a takeover of Standard Gravure, a company located in my community of Louisville, KY, the takeover group liquidated the so-called over-funded pension plan—following normal and required notice to the Pension Benefit Guarantee Corp. [PBGC]—and the assets were, in part, remitted to the purchasing group and, in part, used to purchase insurance annuities to guarantee the retirees' retirement checks.

Takeovers which wind up depleting a pension fund are bad enough, but takeovers which result in annuities underwritten by insurance companies which go belly up are immoral.

Yet, that is exactly what happened to my constituents. Standard Gravure purchased annuities for its retirees through Executive Life Insurance Co. of California which, as we all too bitterly know, is today in receivership. And, my constituents—the loyal and hard-working retirees of a former linchpin corporation of our community—are placed at risk at the very moment in their lives when they have little way to cushion the shock if their pension checks stop.

Currently, the California Insurance Commission is accepting bids to take over the Executive Life operation and bring them and all their commitments—such as Standard Gravure retirees—back to liquidity. For the time being, Standard Gravure retirees are being made whole by a combined payment from the receiver and from Standard Gravure. But, this patchwork quilt may not endure, and the retirees are understandably concerned and alarmed about their future.

This year, several congressional panels have heard hours and hours of testimony from insurance and pension experts regarding the most effective and efficient means of protecting retirees' annuities along the line of retiree pensions which are protected through the PBGC.

As this Wall Street Journal article mentions, one solution may be to establish a national guarantee administration which would be responsible for protecting annuities. This would supplement today's helter-skelter pattern of non-uniform State guarantee laws. Another solution may be to expand the mandate and the financial resources of the Pension Benefit

Guaranty Corporation to include guarantees for annuities.

Were a bill I have cosponsored been law today, some of the travail suffered by Standard Gravure retirees, and retirees across the Nation facing a similar plight, could possibly have been avoided.

H.R. 3210, the Retirement Annuity Protection Act of 1991, would require the PBGC—which today receives all proposals to terminate pensions and convert them to annuities—to review these proposals to determine if the State involved maintains a guarantee fund and that the fund holds sufficient reserves to pay benefits were the annuity to default. The bill would also require a disclosure to beneficiaries of the underwriting insurance company's assets, investment, and solvency.

H.R. 3210 is not the final solution. But, it is a step in the right direction. One thing is clear, Mr. Speaker: It is not equitable or acceptable to allow takeover artists, in their greed and rapacity, to sever the lines securing a retiree to security and comfort in his or her retirement years.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I believe our colleagues will find the following article interesting.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Oct. 24, 1991]

SAFE ANNUITIES OR FEDERALIZED ANNUITIES

(By Howard C. Weizmann)

My Aunt Gertrude called the other day from California. She was worried. Her retirement checks are provided from an annuity purchased from an insurance company. The California state insurance commissioner had taken over an insolvent insurer, Executive Life Insurance Co., and she had heard that retirement payments provided by annuities like the one she received were being limited to 70 cents on the dollar—a fate my aunt could not afford.

Unfortunately, other than assuring Aunt Gertrude that her insurance company was not likely to become insolvent, there was not much comfort I could offer. Retirement annuities are the Achilles heel of the private retirement system. The federal Pension Benefit Guaranty Association, set up by Congress in 1974, insures only pensions paid from ongoing defined benefit plans—the kind of retirement plan that promises a specific benefit at retirement. Annuities purchased on behalf of retirees from an insurance company fall outside the PBGC's guarantees.

There are millions of Aunt Gertrudes. The General Accounting Office estimates that between 3 and 4 million retirees receive their checks from insurance companies. Since 1975, 170 life insurance companies have failed—40% of them in the past two years. The Labor Department has estimated that the Executive Life insolvency alone affects about 75,000 annuitants. To date, the state guarantee associations established in all but two states and the District of Columbia have performed adequately in dealing with less drastic situations by tithing solvent insurers to pay for the losses of insolvent ones. But all that could change as more insurers get in trouble.

It's not just annuitants who should be worried. The entire employer-sponsored retirement system rests upon the efficacy of insured annuities. Employers who sponsor pensions purchase annuities to transfer their liabilities for retirement payments to an insurer when a pension plan terminates.

The reason retirement annuities have become an Achilles heels is because of the shift in risk. When a plan purchases an annuity on

behalf of a retiree, a new entity assumes the responsibility to provide a steady income for the rest of the retiree's life and, in many cases, the life of his or her survivor. While these plan fiduciaries are obliged to choose wisely, there is a risk that an insurer may later go belly-up. This risk is the beneficiary's.

At first glance, it's easy to blame the insurers for Aunt Gertrude's problem. After all, the reason that insured annuities were not covered by federal guarantees in 1974 was the industry's conviction that the state guarantee system was up to the job. Industry rating systems continued to give Executive Life high ratings long after everyone knew the company was in trouble—inducing unsuspecting employers to purchase annuities from the company.

But there is enough blame to go around. Employers who purchased annuities had a responsibility, imposed by law, to investigate the strength of the insurer. Federal agencies also share some of the blame. In requiring terminating plans to purchase annuities, without providing annuity investment criteria, the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. could be accused of shirking its duties. The Department of Labor is open to criticism for not establishing standards for annuity purchases earlier and, until recently, for not being more vigorous in its enforcement activities. Both agencies have only just begun to develop regulations on annuity purchase standards.

While congressional leaders are still looking for culprits to hang—16 separate congressional committees have expressed an interest in this issue—it's time for those who care about the private retirement system to set about fixing the problem. Without such an effort, Executive Life retirees may get less than they were promised, and the credibility of the private pension system may go the way of Executive Life.

This is not how the story should end. The employer's decision to buy an annuity cannot be allowed to put retirees at risk. To allow this to happen is not only unfair, but would invite increased federal regulation of the insurance industry and the retirement system itself, already heavily over-regulated. Premiums paid to the federal PBGC have increased to \$72 per participant from \$8.50 in 1987. These increases are the result of federal budget considerations as much as the fund's liabilities.

Can the current system of state guaranty associations be made to work? Yes, but it must be recognized that the system has shortcomings. Its rules differ dramatically from state to state. Worse, the current system of state guarantee associations encourages inappropriate risk-taking by insurers, because risky insurers are underwritten by more prudent companies. As a result, the healthy insurers pay twice: first when they lose the business to companies like Executive Life who undercut the market by selling cheap annuities, and next when they are obliged to clean up the mess through the state guarantee associations.

Some government officials have suggested that plan officials be required to pick the safest of the safest from the annuity market grab-basket. Such a rule would simply kill competition in the annuity market and unreasonably raise the cost of annuities. Moreover, such standards deal only with the decision to purchase the annuity, but don't provide much help when a good choice later goes sour.

There are other options. One solution would be to require annuity purchasers to

pay an additional premium to a national industry pool, which would be available to make up for lost retirement benefits in cases of insolvency. To prevent dumping of liabilities on the fund by aggressive companies, the size of these premiums should be based on the riskiness of the insurer's portfolio. A First Executive-type company might promise a cheaper annuity because its annuities are backed by riskier investments, but it would be forced to charge a higher premium.

The cost of such a fund could be reduced by limiting protections to retirement annuities (or perhaps to other annuities purchased on behalf of a third party beneficiary such as in personal injury cases and by capping the maximum insured benefit, as the federal pension guarantee fund currently does. The remaining cost of providing annuity protection would be passed on to the purchaser, a price that most plan fiduciaries would gladly pay to reduce their legal exposure.

A national guarantee association would simplify the current state system by permitting the administration of the guarantees from one source rather than through each state. Since it would be adequately funded, it would protect the pension promise at the time the annuity is purchased and after, even during hard times in the insurance industry. Failure of a plan fiduciary to purchase from a nonparticipating insurer would leave plan fiduciaries legally vulnerable. For those who think federal "oomph" is needed, Washington could require participation in the fund.

Every crisis creates opportunities. We need to start considering ways to protect retirees now. I know my Aunt Gertrude would feel better.

A TRIBUTE TO THE BLACK-CUBAN FOUNDATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend the Black Cuban Foundation for its work to preserve the Afro-Cuban culture in exile and to foster improved relations between the black Cubans and the rest of the community in which they live.

The Black Cuban Foundation was founded on July 30, 1989, and promptly began to promote their prevalent role in Cuban culture through educational workshops and media interviews. The success of its work has been recognized by various groups, including the Municipios de Cuba en el Exilio, La Comision de Derechos Humanos, and the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Miami.

Currently, the Black Cuban Foundation is working to further highlight the Afro-Cuban population in the community. This includes fostering a sense of belonging as new American citizens. Through its work in Miami, the special issues confronting the black Cuban community have begun to be discussed, stressing tolerance and acceptance. Further, the Black Cuban Foundation has allied itself with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations.

The work of the foundation is a positive force in the south Florida community. In recognition of these lofty goals, I would like to applaud the fervent work of Lucia Rojas, presi-

dent; Oscar Martinez, vice president; and Ladislao Moraleza, treasurer and secretary. The work of Lilia Pardo Hogges, Felipe Gonzalez, Juan A. Woods, Reinaldo Pico, and Regla Fernandez should receive equal praise. I appreciate the opportunity to recognize the work of the Black Cuban Foundation.

HONORING BEATRICE PROO AND MARIA AGUIRRE, RETIRING TRUSTEES, EL RANCHO UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize my dear friends, Beatrice Proo and Maria Aguirre, trustees for the El Rancho Unified School District Board of Education in Pico Rivera, CA. Bea and Maria are retiring from the board of trustees after many years of dedicated service and will be honored at a special ceremony on Tuesday, November 26, 1991.

BEATRICE PROO

Bea served for 18 years in various teaching positions ranging from music director and athletic coach to vice principal and principal of schools throughout California. She was first elected to the El Rancho Unified School District Board of Education on November 2, 1982, and reelected in 1983 and 1987. She served as board clerk in 1984-85, as board vice president in 1985-86, and two terms as board president in 1986-87 and 1990-91.

In addition, Bea has been an active participant in a variety of civic and community organizations, such as the Pico Rivera Chamber of Commerce, Pico Rivera Soroptimist Club, Tri-Cities Regional Occupational Program Board of Directors and was elected to the Los Angeles County School Trustees Association's Executive Board in 1989.

MARIA AGUIRRE

Maria was first elected to the El Rancho Unified School District Board of Education in 1979, and reelected in 1983 and 1987. She served as board clerk in 1982-83 and 1990-91, as board vice president in 1983-84 and 1989-90, and as board president in 1984.

Maria is a 46-year resident of the city of Pico Rivera. She served with distinction on the district bilingual advisory council, migrant education advisory council, the hall of fame committee and the Whittier Area Trustee Association executive board, to name a few. In addition, she has worked tirelessly to implement education reforms which increased graduation requirements and established high levels of student academic performance standards. Throughout her years of service, she has been a vocal proponent in initiating, promoting, and implementing bilingual-bicultural education in the El Rancho Unified School District.

Bea Proo's and Maria Aguirre's leadership abilities and tireless efforts to improve education for the youth of Pico Rivera have brought them noteworthy praise from civic leaders, education and business communities, and their colleagues on the board of education.

Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, November 26, 1991, the El Rancho Unified School District

Board of Education will honor these special individuals for their unselfish and dedicated service to the community. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting Beatrice Proo and Maria Aguirre on the occasion of their retirement from the board of education.

A TRIBUTE TO THE VICTIMS OF TERRORISM

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today on behalf of Americans and their families who have been victims of terrorism. We are all cautiously optimistic about the prospects for progress at the Madrid peace talks and the bilateral talks which are to follow. We must not, however, in our hopefulness, overlook the pain and suffering of these American citizens.

By bringing the nations of the Middle East to the conference table, the President and the Secretary of State have made it possible for real progress. Whether that progress is now achieved is up to the countries of the region.

If they are to take advantage of this opportunity, the countries must be willing to abandon destructive tendencies that in some cases have been their trademarks for many years. In the case of Syria, long years of government-sponsored terrorist activity must now give way to a genuine willingness to establish a peaceful relationship with Israel.

For the United States, we must be extremely cautious in our dealings with the government of Hafez Assad. Since December 1979, Congress has designated Syria as a country supporting international terrorism.

Assad's government continues to offer asylum to Ahmed Jibril, the leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. The Popular Front is based in Damascus and is widely believed to be responsible for the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 in December 1988 over Lockerbie, Scotland. Syria remains an unabashed accomplice in the killing of 270 innocent people in this devastating terrorist attack.

I am concerned that the moral authority of the United States to condemn terrorism is compromised when President Bush welcomes President Assad of Syria as a friend and fails to raise the issue of the Syrian role in terrorist attacks. The Bush administration's apparent insensitivity to American citizens who have suffered due to Syrian terrorist attacks is detrimental to achieving our goal of peace through a successful regional Middle East peace conference. How can we urge a respect for human life and ignore the value of American lives that were lost in Lockerbie, Scotland in 1988?

The peace conference in Madrid would have been an appropriate forum to reiterate to Syria, as well as all of the other nations of the region, that support for terrorism is unacceptable. Before any viable peace agreement can be drafted, all of the parties involved must forswear terrorism. As representatives of the American people, it is our duty to press the

case for American values, including respect for international law. We must remain vigilant in our desire to extinguish terrorism.

We recognize the wounds terrorists have left in the hearts of Americans and people all over the world. We must share the burden of their tears and remember them by continuing to be strong advocates against international terrorism. By committing ourselves to eliminating terrorism, American diplomatic policy will reflect the concerns of the American people.

Mr. Speaker, let us pay tribute to these innocent victims and their families. I am placing in the RECORD some material that illustrates the struggle faced by the families of the innocent victims of terrorism.

First, I have included a copy of a letter to the White House signed by the relatives of terrorist victims.

The second piece of material was written by a mother whose child was killed by the terrorist bombing of Pan Am flight 103. This article was published as commentary in the New York Times on December 21, 1989.

I urge all my colleagues to review this information:

TO PRESIDENT GEORGE BUSH,
The White House.

We the undersigned are relatives of some of the hundreds of Americans who have been murdered by terrorists over the past decades. Like people the world over, we applaud any moves that will lead to a genuine peace in the Middle East. We know better than most the deadly results of conflict in that region of the world.

Yet we now feel abandoned by you for in all the preliminary discussions there has been virtually no public mention of the terrorism that has killed our loved ones and so many others. The omission is ominous. Nations that sponsor terrorism have suddenly become our allies. Leaders who were once described as bloody dictators and fanatics are now called pragmatists and moderates. You have personally embraced Hafez Assad, one of the worst. He has taken no action against the numerous terrorist groups which operate in Syrian controlled Lebanon.

Far from hiding, the chiefs of terrorist gangs like Hezbollah and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command move freely throughout the Middle East, give interviews to the international press and generally are allowed to pass themselves off as respectable leaders. They have certainly not abandoned the business of terrorism as recent killings in Japan and France testify. There are persistent and all too believable reports that some of these gangs are being paid off to temporarily curtail their activities, that secret deals are being made to release those few terrorists who have actually been imprisoned for their crimes, and that in some nations police officials have looked the other way to allow terrorist murderers to escape.

The United States is clearly the broker and prime moving force behind the planned Middle East peace conference. Justice for all those murdered Americans requires that the subject of terrorism become an important part of those discussions. We have a right not merely to ask but to demand the following:

1. While we urge the release of all hostages and genuine political prisoners there can be no deals of any sort to release or pardon those convicted terrorists like the Hamadei Brothers and Hafez Dalkemoni.

2. That those nations like Libya, Syria and Iran immediately end their sponsorship of

terrorist organizations. Simple assurances are not enough, for talk is cheap. Specific commitments and deadlines for the closing of terrorist bases and headquarters must be negotiated.

3. That the nations that have harbored groups involved in the murder of Americans immediately turn over to U.S. authorities all information regarding these crimes.

4. That all those implicated in the murder of American citizens be extradited to face trial in the United States. This would include such notorious terrorists as Abu Abbas, Abu Nadal, Ahmed Jibril and Imad Mugiyah.

Such demands would in no way curtail the peace process in the Middle East. On the contrary, ridding the world of international murderers would go a long way toward assuring peace. Meeting these demands would allow nations which have a history of sponsoring terrorists prove that they have changed and are now ready to join the civilized world.

Meeting these demands would bring a measure of justice for the deaths of our loved ones, a justice that has long been denied. It would also put the world on notice that Americans can no longer be killed or imprisoned with impunity and that terrorists can not expect to get away with their crimes, and even be rewarded for them.

There is no doubt in our minds that the United States, as the world's only remaining superpower, has the political clout to effectively pressure nations that sponsor terrorism to end their support and to bring the criminals to justice. The planned Middle East peace conference offers the United States an historic opportunity. The power and the opportunity are there Mr. President. Do you have the will and foresight to put aside temporary political expediency and act decisively to end this decades-long horror forever?

PAN AM 103

Daniel and Susan Cohen, parents of Theodora Cohen, age 20.

Jack and Kathleen Flynn, parents of John Patrick Flynn, age 21.

Jim and Rosemary Wolfe, father and step-mother of Miriam Wolfe, age 20.

Milt and Sue Cohen, grandparents of Theodora Cohen.

Hope Asreli, mother of Rachael Asreli, age 21.

John Root, husband of Hanna-Maria Root, age 26.

Robert and Sally Berrell, parents of Steven Berrell, age 21.

Eleanor Bright, wife of Nicholas Bright, age 32.

Barbara Zwynenberg, mother of Mark Zwynenberg, age 29.

Dr. Eugene and Mrs. Iva Saraceni, parents of Elyse Saraceni, age 20.

John and Florence Bissett, parents of Kenneth Bissett, age 21.

John Anselmo, uncle of Kenneth Bissett.

Thomas and Barbara Ahern, parents of John Ahern, age 26.

Bonnie O'Connor, sister of John Ahern.

Stephanie Bernstein, wife of Michael Bernstein.

George and Judy Williams, parents of 1st Lieutenant George W. Williams, age 24.

Ann and Oregon Rodgers, parents of Lou Anne Rodgers, age 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Mild, parents of Miriam Wolfe, age 20.

Tom and Joan Dater, parents of Gretchen Joyce Dater, age 20.

Paul and Eleanor Hudson, parents of Melina Hudson, age 16.

Jack and Jane Schultz, parents of Thomas Britton Schultz, age 20.

TWA HIJACKING

Richard and Patricia Stethem, parents of Navy Diver, Robert Dean Stethem, age 23.

Sheryl Stethem Sierralta, sister of Navy Diver, Robert Dean Stethem.

ROME AIRPORT MASSACRE

John and Cecile Buonocore, parents of John Buonocore III, age 20.

MARINE BARRACKS BOMBING

John Knipple, father of Corporal James Chandonnet Knipple, U.S.M.C., age 20.

Jack and Judy Young, parents of Sergeant Jeffrey D. Young, U.S.M.C., age 22.

ACHILLE LAURO HIJACKING

Ilsa and Lisa Klinghoffer, daughters of Leon Klinghoffer.

UTA FLIGHT 722

Alexander Alimanestianu, son of Mihai Alimanestianu.

[From the New York Times, Dec 21, 1989]

MY ONLY CHILD, DEAD A YEAR

(By Susan Cohen)

PORT JERVIS, N.Y.— Today is the first anniversary of the worst day of my life. While America celebrates the season with holiday brightness, I am in black despair. On Dec. 21, 1988, my daughter and only child, Theodora (we called her Theo), was on her way home from London, where she had spent a semester studying drama. Theo never reached home. She was murdered by Palestinian terrorists: 269 people died with her. Theo was on Pan Am Flight 103, which exploded over Lockerbie, Scotland, one year ago today.

What was she like, my Theo? On the bad days, and they are very frequent, I can't look at her photos because of the pain. But on better days, when it hurts a little less, I go through the albums, starting at the beginning. Theo as a beautiful baby. Theo in kindergarten, the shortest kid in her class: that would never change.

When she went off to Syracuse University years later to study drama and voice, she was only five feet tall, still complaining: "Is this it? Won't I get any taller?"

I turn the pages of the album. There's Theo horseback riding at summer camp. There's Theo at Disney World. Theo in high school plays and musicals. Her father and I gave her a dozen red roses when she won the lead in "The Diary of Anne Frank." Next I look at the pictures of Theo on stage at Syracuse, smiling and confident. We gave her a dozen red roses the summer of '88 when she played Louisa in "The Fantasticks," in summer stock. It was her first lead in professional theater. A start.

Spunk and a sense of humor, that was my daughter. Long dark hair, sparkling dark eyes, a wide smile, that was my daughter. Witty, flamboyant, quick-tempered, tough to be around at times, that was my daughter. She was full of fire and adventure and joy. She was vibrant, she sang so well, she showed so much promise.

The last time I heard from Theo was Dec. 19, 1988. She said, "I miss you and I love you." The last time I was happy was the morning of Dec. 21. I couldn't wait to see her.

In a few hours I'd leave for Kennedy Airport, her plane would land, she'd arrive bursting with news about the 50 plays she'd seen in London, the people she'd met there, the places she'd been, her latest boyfriend, what she'd be doing in theater when she got back to Syracuse.

Then came the panicky phone call from a friend. I turned on the television. There was the wreckage of Pan Am 103 in Lockerbie. Theo was dead. In that one instant life broke; my husband helped me get into the car and we drove to the airport. At Kennedy, all I did was scream.

I haven't recovered. I never will. I cry much of the time. I who never before took anything stronger than an aspirin now take anti-depressants and anti-anxiety drugs every day, shored up by therapists. The loss of a loved child is the worst loss in the world. Theo was my future, and now I have no future. Theo's youth kept me young. Now I'm old.

I've got a lot of questions. Why hasn't our Government told the American people what every credible reporter knows—that high-ranking Iranian officials hired Ahmed Jibril, head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, General Command, to place a bomb on an American plane in retaliation for the downing of an Iranian airliner by the U.S. warship Vincennes during the summer of 1988?

Why were the Reagan and Bush Administrations so callous to the victims' families, first ignoring us, then lying to us? Why were we treated so cruelly? Family members were telephoned and told their "parcel" was waiting for them at the airport. Our particular "parcel" was a coffin dropped by a forklift, containing the body of my precious Theo.

Is the Administration so eager to make a deal with Iran and Syria that it would rather forget, and have others forget, the most massive terrorist attack against American civilians in history?

Why does our government refrain from pressuring Iran, which financed the bombing, and Syria, which gives sanctuary to Jibril, into assuming their obligations in the family of nations? Without such pressure, does anyone really believe Jibril will ever be caught and tried?

Why was Pan Am's security so incredibly lax? After all, Pan Am had received advance warnings about a possible terrorist attack.

Theo deserved to live. So did the other Americans on Pan Am 103. And the passengers from other countries. And the people who were killed on the ground in Lockerbie.

For months, our Government said no public warnings about possible terrorist attacks could be issued. Yet this month it issued such a warning. If there had been such a warning in December 1988, there might have been no bombing. Certainly Theo would not have been on the plane. Was my daughter's life, and the lives of all the others on Pan Am 103, of no value to our Government?

DR. JAKOB PETUCHOWSKI RETIREES

HON. CHARLES LUKE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. LUKE. Mr. Speaker, It is with great pleasure and respect that I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Jakob Petuchowski upon his retirement as the Sol and Arlene Bronstein professor of Jewish-Christian studies and research professor of Jewish theology and liturgy at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati, OH. His life as a dedicated scholar and as a successful leader in Jewish-Christian relations is highly commendable.

Dr. Petuchowski's scholarly achievements are vast. He has received the bachelor of arts honors from the University of London, as well as master's and Ph.D. degrees and rabbinic ordination from Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati. He is also the recipient of honorary degrees from the University of Cologne and Brown University. In addition to these degrees, he was awarded the Order of Merit First Class by the President of the Federal Republic of Germany and was elected as a fellow of the American Academy for Jewish Research.

Dr. Petuchowski's service as a congregational rabbi across the country as well as a visiting professor in the United States, Israel and Europe is truly worthy of great praise. In addition, Dr. Petuchowski published 36 books and over 600 articles on the subjects of Jewish theology and liturgy, rabbinics, and Judeo-Christian studies.

It is an honor to have his presence in the Cincinnati community. A person of such stature continues to reinforce Cincinnati's burgeoning reputation as global educational center.

As a member of Cincinnati's extended college community I offer to him my sincerest congratulations.

A TRIBUTE TO THE GUATEMALA U.S. TRADE ASSOCIATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, an invitation for United States business to invest in Guatemala was extended by the Ministry of Economy of that country, Mr. Juan Luis Miron, during the inaugural reception of the Guatemala U.S. Trade Association [GUSTA], a new business chamber that seeks to increase trade and investment between both countries. The event, on September 26, highlighted the Central American nation's commitments to more liberal economic policies.

In addition to Minister Miron, speeches were made by the private secretary to the President of Guatemala, Guillermo Gonzalez, and the president of the Guatemalan Association of Exporters of Non-traditional Products [Gexpront], Juan Sanchez.

GUSTA will be based in the same building where the Guatemala Trade Office and the Tourist Commission are located, thereby forming a promotional center for Guatemala in different fields, including both the public and private sectors. Guatemala's development foundation, Fundesa, will also open an office in the same building.

Emphasis was also made on the fact that both the private sector and the Government of Guatemala recognize and support GUSTA as the promotional center that will assist business people of both nations. GUSTA can facilitate information and other tools enabling them to initiate or expand business between both countries.

I would like to recognize the board of directors of the Guatemala U.S. Trade Association: Fernando Paiz, Erwin Ponciano, Richard Voswinkel, Luis de Armas, Mauricio

Jaramillo, Joe Koplowitz, Jack Neuhaus, and Carlos de Witt.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON ENVIRONMENT AND NATIONAL SECURITY

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation H.R. 3756, along with original cosponsors Representatives BOEHLERT, PORTER, SHAYS, SCHEUER, VENTO, WAXMAN, and YATRON, which establishes a National Commission on the Environment and National Security. With the end of the cold war, the collapse of the Soviet economy and Soviet influence in Eastern Europe, and new agreements between the Soviet Union and the major market economies, traditional military and political threats to national security have declined. At the same time, local and global environmental problems have become more widespread and serious. These threats—including deforestation, global warming, depletion of the ozone layer, desertification, natural resource depletion, and acid rain—all affect the well-being of present and future generations as well as causing or worsening instability and violent conflict.

Yet this shift has been given too little attention in Congress or by the administration. Currently, no institution in Congress or the executive branch is charged with analyzing this different meaning of national security and its implications. The Commission on the Environment and National Security would fill that void by examining the changing nature of U.S. national security interests in relation to environmental threats and recommend how to reorder our national security priorities.

The legislation provides for a 14-member commission with powers to conduct hearings, secure assistance from Federal agencies, and subpoena witnesses. The Commission would be composed of Presidential and congressional appointees. It would prepare and submit a preliminary report on its findings within 18 months of its creation and a final report within 2 years. The report would assess the threats to national security posed by environmental threats in light of new scientific knowledge. On the basis of this analysis, the report would examine policy and funding needs and make specific recommendations for giving national security related environmental threats adequate priority.

Accordingly, I urge my colleagues to support H.R. 3756, and ask that the full text of the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point.

H.R. 3756

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "National Commission on the Environment and National Security Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds that—

(1) new environmental threats at global, national, and regional levels adversely affect—

(A) natural resources through deforestation, loss of biological diversity, desertification, soil erosion, soil contamination, and depletion and contamination of aquifers;

(B) the atmosphere through depletion of the ozone layer, climate change, and acid rain; and

(C) ocean resources through pollution of regional seas and coastal areas, overfishing, and radiation damage to the ocean food chain;

(2) such new environmental threats also affect the national security of the United States and are potential causes of instability and war;

(3) depletion of natural resources, improper methods of natural resource extraction, and improper consumption and disposal of natural resources also affect the national security of the United States and are potential causes of instability and war;

(4) in the past the national security of the United States was defined to emphasize the importance of global economic stability, the economic competitiveness of the United States, and the security of the United States relating to energy sources;

(5) with the end of the Cold War and the dramatic reduction in the military threat to United States interests, the national security of the United States needs to be redefined to respond to the new environmental threats; and

(6) the Federal Government currently lacks a focal point for assessing the importance of such new environmental threats to the national security of the United States.

SEC. 3. ESTABLISHMENT.

There is established a commission to be known as the "National Commission on the Environment and National Security" (hereinafter in this Act referred to as the "Commission").

SEC. 4. DUTIES OF COMMISSION.

(a) STUDY.—The Commission shall study the changing nature of the national security of the United States in light of recent global political changes and new environmental threats to natural resources, the atmosphere, and ocean resources, including such new environmental threats referred to in section 2.

(b) REPORT.—The Commission shall submit a preliminary and final report pursuant to section 8 each of which shall contain—

(1) a detailed statement of the findings and conclusions of the Commission on the matters described in subsection (a); and

(2) specific recommendations with respect to—

(A) new national security priorities of the United States in light of the new environmental threats and recent global political changes;

(B) additional Federal funding that may be required to respond to such new environmental threats; and

(C) possible institutional changes in the executive and legislative branches of the Federal Government that may be needed to ensure that such new environmental threats receive adequate priority in the national security policies and budgetary allocations of the United States.

SEC. 5. MEMBERSHIP.

(a) NUMBER AND APPOINTMENT.—The Commission shall be composed of 14 members, to be appointed not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, as follows:

(1) 2 members appointed by the President.

(2) 3 members, 1 of whom shall be a Senator, appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate from among the recommenda-

tions made by the majority leader of the Senate.

(3) 3 members, 1 of whom shall be a Senator, appointed by the President pro tempore of the Senate from among the recommendations made by the minority leader of the Senate.

(4) 3 members, 1 of whom shall be a member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(5) 3 members, 1 of whom shall be a member of the House of Representatives, appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(b) **ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS.**—The Commission members (not including the members of Congress) shall be chosen from among individuals who—

(1) are scientists, environmental specialists, experts on national and international security, or analysts who have studied the relationship between the environment and national security, and

(2) are not officers or employees of the United States.

(c) **POLITICAL AFFILIATION.**—Not more than one-half of the members appointed from individuals who are not officers or employees of the United States may be of the same political party. With respect to members who are Members of Congress, not more than one-half may be of the same political party.

(d) **CONTINUATION OF MEMBERSHIP.**—If a member was appointed to the Commission as a Member of Congress and the member ceases to be a Member of Congress, or was appointed to the Commission because the member was not an officer or employee of any government and later becomes an officer or employee of a government, that member may continue as a member for not longer than the 60-day period beginning on the date that member ceases to be a Member of Congress, or becomes such an officer or employee, as the case may be.

(e) **TERMS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each member shall be appointed for the life of the Commission.

(2) **VACANCIES.**—A vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the manner in which the original appointment was made.

(f) **BASIC PAY.**—

(1) **RATES OF PAY.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), each member shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay payable for grade GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code, for each day during which such member is engaged in the actual performance of duties of the Commission.

(2) **PROHIBITION OF COMPENSATION OF FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.**—Members of the Commission who are members of Congress may not receive additional pay, allowances, or benefits by reason of their service on the Commission.

(g) **TRAVEL EXPENSES.**—Each member shall receive travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sections 5702 and 5703 of title 5, United States Code.

(h) **QUORUM.**—8 members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum but a lesser number may hold hearings.

(i) **CHAIRPERSON.**—The Chairperson of the Commission shall be elected by a majority of the members.

(j) **MEETINGS.**—The Commission shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

SEC. 6. DIRECTOR AND STAFF OF COMMISSION; EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.

(a) **DIRECTOR.**—The Commission shall have a Director who shall be appointed by the

Chairperson. The Director shall be paid at a rate not to exceed the maximum rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule under section 5332 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) **STAFF.**—Subject to rules prescribed by the Commission, the Chairperson may appoint and fix the pay of additional personnel as the Chairperson considers appropriate.

(c) **APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN CIVIL SERVICE LAWS.**—The Director and staff of the Commission may be appointed without regard to the provisions of title 5, United States Code, governing appointments in the competitive service, and may be paid without regard to the provisions of chapter 51 and subchapter III of chapter 53 of that title relating to classification and General Schedule pay rates, except that an individual so appointed may not receive pay in excess of the annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(d) **EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.**—The Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services under section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code, at rates for individuals not to exceed the maximum annual rate of basic pay payable for GS-18 of the General Schedule.

(e) **STAFF OF FEDERAL AGENCIES.**—Upon request of the Commission, the head of any Federal department or agency may detail, on a reimbursable basis, any of the personnel of that department or agency to the Commission to assist it in carrying out its duties under this Act.

SEC. 7. POWERS OF COMMISSION.

(a) **HEARINGS AND SESSIONS.**—The Commission may, for the purpose of carrying out this Act, hold hearings, sit and act at times and places, take testimony, and receive evidence as the Commission considers appropriate. The Commission may administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses appearing before it.

(b) **POWERS OF MEMBERS AND AGENTS.**—Any member or agent of the Commission may, if authorized by the Commission, take any action which the Commission is authorized to take by this section.

(c) **OBTAINING OFFICIAL DATA.**—The Commission may secure directly from any department or agency of the United States information necessary to enable it to carry out this Act. Upon request of the Chairperson of the Commission, the head of that department or agency shall furnish that information to the Commission.

(d) **GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND DEVICES.**—The Commission may accept, use, and dispose of gifts, bequests, or devises of services or property, both real and personal, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Commission. Gifts, bequests, or devises of money and proceeds from sales of other property received as gifts, bequests, or devises shall be deposited in the Treasury and shall be available for disbursement upon order of the Commission.

(e) **MAILS.**—The Commission may use the United States mails in the same manner and under the same conditions as other departments and agencies of the United States.

(f) **ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT SERVICES.**—Upon the request of the Commission, the Administrator of General Services shall provide to the Commission, on a reimbursable basis, the administrative support services necessary for the Commission to carry out its responsibilities under this Act.

(g) **SUBPOENA POWER.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission may issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the produc-

tion of any evidence relating to any matter under investigation by the Commission. The attendance of witnesses and the production of evidence may be required from any place within the United States at any designated place of hearing within the United States.

(2) **FAILURE TO OBEY A SUBPOENA.**—If a person refuses to obey a subpoena issued under paragraph (1), the Commission may apply to a United States district court for an order requiring that person to appear before the Commission to give testimony, produce evidence, or both, relating to the matter under investigation. The application may be made within the judicial district where the hearing is conducted or where that person is found, resides, or transacts business. Any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as civil contempt.

(3) **SERVICE OF SUBPOENAS.**—The subpoenas of the Commission shall be served in the manner provided for subpoenas issued by a United States district court under The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure for the United States district courts.

(4) **SERVICE OF PROCESS.**—All process of any court to which application is made under paragraph (2) may be served in the judicial district in which the person required to be served resides or may be found.

(h) **IMMUNITY.**—Except as provided in this subsection, a person may not be excused from testifying or from producing evidence pursuant to a subpoena on the ground that the testimony or evidence required by the subpoena may tend to incriminate or subject that person to criminal prosecution. A person, after having claimed the privilege against self-incrimination, may not be criminally prosecuted by reason of any transaction, matter, or thing which that person is compelled to testify about or produce evidence relating to, except that the person may be prosecuted for perjury committed during the testimony or made in the evidence.

(i) **CONTRACT AUTHORITY.**—The Commission may contract with and compensate government and private agencies or persons for the purpose of conducting research or surveys necessary to enable the Commission to carry out its duties under this Act, and for other services.

SEC. 8. REPORTS.

(a) **PRELIMINARY REPORT.**—The Commission shall submit to the President and the Congress a preliminary report not later than 18 months after the date on which all the members of the Commission have been appointed.

(b) **FINAL REPORT.**—The Commission shall submit a final report to the President and the Congress not later than 2 years after the date on which all the members of the Commission have been appointed.

SEC. 9. TERMINATION

The Commission shall terminate 60 days after submitting its final report pursuant to section 8(b).

SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Amounts shall be made available to carry out this Act only to the extent such amounts are made available in advance in appropriations Acts.

SITUATION IN THE SOVIET UNION

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I address my colleagues today on a topic of vital importance to

the defense of Americans. That topic is the situation in the Soviet Union, or what we used to think of as the Soviet Union. Specifically, I wanted to report to you on where we stand in a chain of events that began in August when hardliners in Moscow briefly deposed Mikhail Gorbachev and attempted to turn the clock back to the Communist, totalitarian past. That coup failed. It not only failed to turn the clock back, it had the opposite result from that desired by the plotters. It accelerated change and put the reformers in the saddle.

That was the good news. The bad news was that a harsh winter approached with food shortages and severe economic hardship looming. If the first winter of freedom under the reformers in the Soviet Union were a disaster, who could say that the next hardline coup would not succeed?

We need look no further than our daily newspapers to see disturbing evidence that predictions of hardship are already coming true. Food is being rationed in Moscow. Food rioters in Armenia attacked a bakery. Soviet Georgia reports critical medicine shortages. In Riga, the trouble is fuel. The transportation system, already shoddy, is grinding to a halt.

This is only the beginning. The next 6 to 9 months are a crucial time in the development of democracy in the Soviet Union and therefore a crucial time for the prospects for a more peaceful world.

The questions are should we respond to this potential crisis in the Soviet Union and how? Before answering those questions, Mr. Speaker, I would ask my colleagues to recall the roller coaster of expectations we experienced in August of this year. In early August, we were the victors in the cold war and the Soviet Union was on the road to reform.

For decades, the ideologically driven military machine that was the Soviet Union had dominated our planning for defense. Now, the ideology was discredited and the military machine was shrinking. Because of this reduction in the threat, we appropriately planned to reduce our defense forces by 25 percent over 5 years.

Then the hardliners attempted their coup. We watched from the sidelines as a struggle developed in the first few hours of the coup attempt between the reformers and the hardliners, between chaos and order in a nation with nearly 30,000 nuclear weapons. Recall, if you will, how we felt we had no way to influence the outcome. Would we face cooperative democracies as we hoped, or a new, albeit reduced, dictatorship? And during the struggle, would the command and control of those nuclear weapons be affected? We wanted to tip the scales in favor of democracy—and nuclear safety—but we had no means to do it.

Then the coup failed and the reformers were thrust into leadership. We were, in effect, given a second chance.

We now have another chance to promote American interests during this crucial period in the Soviet Union. We have another chance to find a way to defend ourselves against the different kind of nuclear danger this unstable period represents. And for the longer term, we have another chance to increase the odds that the reformers will stay in control.

In our conference report on the Fiscal Year 1992 Defense Authorization Act, Senator

NUNN and I attempted to come up with some new thinking to meet this new situation. What we came up with was defense by different means, but defense nevertheless.

We proposed a 1-year, \$1 billion program to reduce the Soviet threat and, in the longer term, reduce the American defense budget, as I'll explain in a moment. It was a \$1-billion-now-to-save-billions-later proposition. The program had two parts:

Anti-Chaos Aid.—This initiative would authorize President Bush to use Pentagon funds to alleviate food and medicine shortages this winter, involving the enormous logistical ability of the United States military in the delivery of these items to the Soviet people. Transportation and distribution problems are even more severe than food shortages, making U.S. participation crucial.

Defense Conversion.—Over the longer term, dismantling the Soviet nuclear arsenal and reducing its military industrial complex are the keys to preventing the reemergence of the Soviet military threat. This initiative would make a start on both.

There were two reasons we took these steps in conference on the Fiscal Year 1992 Defense Authorization Act.

First, it is clearly in our interest to forestall chaos in a country with nearly 30,000 nuclear weapons. If the central government disintegrated and severe shortages tore at the Soviet social fabric, the command and control of nuclear weapons would surely weaken. We have seen news reports of a strategic SS-25 mobile missile unit threatening to return to base if its men were not fed. And other reports say Strategic Rocket Force troops have gone foraging for food in the countryside and fishing in nearby streams to feed themselves. The danger is that disintegration of discipline or even civil war could cause these weapons to fall into the wrong hands. If circumstances became desperate enough, weapons could be sold on the black market.

Second, American taxpayers have a vital interest in whether reformers or hardliners are in power, because of the enormous impact this will have on the U.S. defense budget. We want reformers to stay in the saddle. We had already planned to reduce our defense forces by about 25 percent over 5 years because of the reduction in the Soviet threat that had occurred prior to August.

No matter what happens to the reformers, we can still make that reduction. It was based on a couple of things that won't change. First, the Moscow-run Warsaw Pact is gone, the Communist governments that comprised its members have been turned out and eastern Europe is busy trying democracy and economic reform. Second, the Soviet conventional military threat itself is much diminished by its own problems and those of the disintegrating Soviet Union.

But further reductions in the United States' defense budget are highly dependent on the triumph of the reformer agenda and the institution of democracy in the former Soviet Union. We at the House Armed Services Committee are now making ready for the coming debate on these further reductions. That debate may come on the 1993 defense budget and we are looking at alternative budget proposals. But we won't be able to realize those further re-

ductions unless the reformers stay in power. And we're not talking about small amounts here. We're looking at cutting tens of billions off today's baseline. That's why we characterized our initiative as a billion-now-to-save-billions-later proposal. That's literally what it was.

And that's why we thought of it as a good investment, as an insurance policy, if you will. And it was an insurance policy with a special twist. If no one got sick, we didn't have to pay the premium. It worked like this. We gave the President authority to use up to \$1 billion from the Pentagon budget to help avert chaos in the Soviet Union and to make a start on converting its military industrial complex. It would be completely up to the President's discretion whether he spent the money. If he determined it was necessary for the national security of the United States, he could spend the money for the two general purposes. If things went better this winter than we feared, then he didn't have to spend the money. In other words, it was like not having to pay your health insurance premium until you get sick. It looked like a good deal for the American people.

And the defense budget was the right place to get the money for two reasons. First, reducing the Soviet threat is clearly defense, even if we were going about it by different means. Second, the logic of the budget deal worked out last year between the Congress and the White House favored defense as the source. Under that agreement the money could not be shifted to nondefense purposes. Some have unfairly criticized the initiative by saying the money should go to U.S. domestic purposes. They either didn't bother to check the facts or didn't care. Defense money couldn't be used domestically in fiscal 1992 under the budget agreement.

However unfair, these criticisms have created a political atmosphere in which it is difficult if not impossible to press the initiative. Last week, we asked the Bush administration for support. Views within the administration had already undergone a remarkable change. When we first proposed the initiative, Defense Secretary Dick Cheney called it foolish. More recently, he said he was not opposed to it and thought the Pentagon would have a role in distributing emergency assistance to the Soviet Union. Officials in the administration privately say they welcome the initiative and thought it would be necessary to use it, but there has been no further public expression.

We offered the President the right source for antichaos assistance and allowed him the proper discretion in its use. We had no takers. Therefore, we have no choice but to remove it from the conference report on the Fiscal Year 1992 Defense Authorization Act so that the report may be speedily approved.

So, our insurance policy against nuclear chaos and the return of dictatorship in the Soviet Union will not be in the defense bill. But I want to point out that most of the defense budget is an insurance policy against things that may not happen but would be terrible if they did. And like other kinds of insurance, the Soviet insurance package may not be needed, if we are lucky. Maybe there won't be chaos in the Soviet Union with all its nuclear weapons. Maybe there won't be another coup, or maybe if there is one, it won't succeed. Maybe

we will be lucky. But if we aren't, the Soviet people won't be the only losers.

**HONORING ERNEST M. MAY, PH.D.,
FOR YEARS OF SERVICE TO
CHRIST HOSPITAL**

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I would ask you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in recognizing the contributions of Dr. Ernest May, senior vice chairman of Christ Hospital in Jersey City.

This Saturday night, the hospital's board of trustees and staff will honor Dr. May for his nearly 20 years of dedicated service to the hospital and medical community.

Dr. May first joined the board of trustees at Christ Hospital in 1972. A resident of Summit, NJ, Dr. May was serving at that time as president of Otto B. May, Inc., in Newark, NJ. He remained in that position until he retired in 1974.

While serving as a corporate leader and a trustee for the hospital, Dr. May was also active in medical and community organizations around the State.

Dr. May's work included serving as a commissioner of the National Commission on Nursing, a member of the Mental Health Association in New Jersey, a trustee of the Association for Children in New Jersey, a member of the State's Board of Higher Education and a member of the Council of State Colleges.

In addition to his position on Christ Hospital's board of trustees, Mr. May was also a trustee for the hospital's Community Mental Health Center. This center offers programs for drug and alcohol abuse, teenage suicide prevention, and services for the victims of sexual assault.

Through all of his positions, Dr. May sought to improve medical care for all residents of the State of New Jersey. His commitment to the residents of Hudson County, my congressional district, was continually shown through the expansion of services at Christ Hospital.

A 402-bed acute care facility, Christ Hospital is the regional oncology center for Hudson County. It provides emergency care on a 24-hour basis and has several outpatient clinics.

The hospital also engages in numerous community services. Through the senior transportation service, the hospital provides transportation to the elderly and disabled, and through other programs provides meals to the homebound elderly.

The hospital also has a Center for Health Awareness, which provides a multitude of preventive medicine programs to the community and local businesses.

Dr. May played a pivotal role in Christ Hospital's determination to provide this plethora of services to our community.

Speaking about Dr. May's leadership, Lloyd R. Currier, president and chief executive officer of Christ Hospital said: As leader of the Christ Hospital board of trustees, Dr. May has greatly influenced the social responsibility of the hospital to the community. He has

achieved this among the members of the board while maintaining their acute financial responsibilities as trustees.

Besides his professional endeavors, Dr. May is also a staunch supporter of opera and the arts. Through participation and support of the arts, Dr. May has sought to enrich the cultural health of our state and community as well as our medical health.

I know that the trustees and staff of Christ Hospital and his wife Betty are all proud of the accomplishments and achievements of Dr. May.

Mr. Speaker, I would like you and my distinguished colleagues to join me in thanking Dr. May for his outstanding work on behalf of the people of Hudson County and all New Jersey.

**NORTHWESTERN MEAT HONORED
AS ONE OF TOP TEN HISPANIC
BUSINESSES**

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize Northwestern Meat which was recently selected as one of the 10 most important Hispanic businesses in Dade County by the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce and the Hispanic Heritage Council.

Along with the other businesses, Northwestern Meat was presented with this award at the Omni International Hotel at a luncheon honoring these distinguished firms. The businesses were selected from a list of the 100 most important Hispanic firms in the United States which was published in Hispanic Business magazine.

Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce President-elect Carlos Arboleya said that these firms were selected for their efforts for the Hispanic community and for their contribution to the economic development of Dade County.

Accepting the award for Northwestern Meat was the company's president Elpidio Nunez, who emphasized the Hispanic influence in the economic development of Dade County, including the importance of Cuba as a future market for the Miami area.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank Northwestern Meat for the contributions it has made to the economy of south Florida, providing economic opportunity, economic development, and employment for the people of the Miami area.

**FEDERAL FIREFIGHTERS IN
SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA**

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, over the course of the last 2 weeks fires raged through southern West Virginia's woodlands, burning some 300,000 acres of forested land in the State.

Over this past weekend freezing rains provided enough precipitation for the threat of further fires to be over.

Today, I want to commend all of those brave individuals who fought these wildfires. In addition, I want to make note of a first in southern West Virginia. Approximately 250 firefighters from the National Park Service, Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs descended upon southern West Virginia in order to suppress fires threatening the Gauley River National Recreation Area and the New River Gorge National River, two units of the National Park System established by legislation I sponsored in the House. These individuals came from across the country, and represented such diverse areas as Yellowstone National Park to the Mark Twain National Forest.

The Federal response to these fires, however, did not simply benefit the two units of the National Park System in southern West Virginia. The State and local fire-fighting effort was greatly enhanced by the Federal presence. For example, I am convinced that without the work of the Federal interagency fire team, the town of Ansted in Fayette County would be in flames.

In this regard, I want to commend the coordinators of the Federal response to these fires: Bill Blake, the chief ranger for the new river Gorge National River, and Greg Stiles, deputy superintendent of the Shenandoah National Park, who I visited with on Sunday evening at the Beckley staging area.

Mr. Speaker, the public receives a great many benefits from our National Park System. However, I think that we in southern West Virginia were made aware of one additional benefit over the last week. The fact is that if we did not have park units threatened by fires, there would have been no Federal interagency team in the region assisting our State and local fire-fighting efforts. And as I said, without the work of these Federal firefighters, not only would our park units have been damaged, but the town of Ansted as well as many other individual homes in the area would have burned.

**PERSONAL EXPLANATION FOR
ROLLCALL NO. 353**

HON. JOHN EDWARD PORTER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, on October 30, 1991, I was recorded voting "present" on roll-call No. 353, the rule for consideration of the conference report on H.R. 2508, the International Cooperation Act of 1991. I supported the rule and I had intended to be recorded voting "yes."

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I regret that I was unavoidably absent from last Thursday's vote

on S. 1745, the Civil Rights Act of 1991. If I had been present, I would have voted in favor of the bill, although I would have reluctantly done so for three reasons: The caps on damages for certain types of discrimination, the provisions exempting certain pending cases challenging the Wards Cove decision, and the President's blatant electioneering with the bill.

In short, S. 1745 is landmark legislation that restores and reaffirms civil rights for all Americans in the workplace. The compromise bill overturns five key 1989 Supreme Court cases that narrowed the reach and remedies of employment discrimination. It gives—for the first time—the victims of intentional job discrimination on the basis of sex, religion, and disability the right to collect compensatory and punitive damages. Finally, the bill establishes a Glass Ceiling Commission and prohibits race-norming of employment tests.

But it is important to note that the bill is a compromise, and as such, has two major shortfalls.

First, the bill wrongly places caps on the punitive damages available for victims of discrimination on the basis of sex, religion, and disability. The compromise bill places an overall cap on certain compensatory damages and punitive damages of \$50,000 for firms with between 16 and 100 employees, \$100,000 for firms with between 100 and 200 employees, and \$200,000 for firms with between 200 and 500 employees, and \$300,000 for firms with more than 500 employees. The bill exempts firms from punitive damages if they have fewer than 15 employees.

The cap on damages does not apply to victims of intentional racial discrimination. Because of this double standard, the bill sends the misguided message that certain types of discrimination are worse than other types. Nothing could be more wrong.

Second, the bill also unfairly exempts certain lawsuits from the application of the 1991 act. With regards to the Wards Cove decision, the bill exempts any disparate impact case filed before March 1, 1975. Some cases filed before that date are still pending in the lower courts, and it is a matter of fundamental fairness that the plaintiffs should receive the protection of the Act.

Not only does the bill have flaws in its substance, but it is once again subject to the White House's political calculations. Congress has debated this civil rights bill for the past 2 years. In 1990, Congress passed landmark civil rights legislation overturning the Court's 1989 decisions, only to have President Bush veto it and label it a quota bill. And after 6 months of working out a compromise legislation, the President at every turn threatened to veto the legislation.

This fall, the President suddenly got religion on civil rights legislation, after years of calling it a quota bill. This coincidentally is the same time that the former Klansman and Republican gubernatorial candidate David Duke in Louisiana gained more prominence in the national media. President Bush and the Republican Party has done much to stir up racial tension in this country with their campaign advertisements about Willie Horton and JESSE HELMS' quota ad.

Now, President Bush seems to realize the real danger of his party's strategy of fanning

racial flames and now by agreeing to a compromise is trying to dampen down those flames he has helped ignite. I only hope he is not too late.

This bill is significant on another political level. It is an outright rejection of the agenda of the right wing of the Supreme Court, which is to restrict or overturn earlier civil rights decisions. The bill overturns in part of in whole seven civil rights cases decided by the Supreme Court. In short, the Congress is saying to the Court, "You got it wrong." I would say to the Supreme Court that it ought to listen to Congress, which is the elected body that is closest to the wishes of the American people.

Finally, a great deal of attention has been given by the press to the inclusion of the employees of the White House and Senate to the Civil Rights Act. This is as it should be. But I would point out that the House of Representatives was way ahead of the President when he called Congress a group of privileged legislators. House employees have had title VI rights since 1988, when the House established the Office of Fair Employment Practices, which provides counseling and mediation of complaints brought by House employees.

For these reasons, I have reservations about S. 1745, but I will support it because it does make significant improvements in remedying job discrimination in the work force. In the upcoming session of the 102d Congress, I will support the redress of the glaring omissions of this legislation so that Congress can provide uniform and fair civil rights to all Americans.

CELEBRATING 70 YEARS OF MARRIAGE WITH WILLIAM AND VELMA HARTWELL

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to a couple in my district, who this Saturday celebrate 70 years of wedded bliss.

William and Velma Hartwell were married November 12, 1921, in Paducah, KY, while travelling by train. And what a wonderful ride through life they have taken together.

Life wasn't always easy for the Hartwells. William spent long years working for the railroads, coal mines, and building the roads which helped southern Illinois grow and prosper. He also kept busy raising crops and livestock on his farm. William still keeps a large garden of fruits and vegetables which he nurtures with the same loving care which held his marriage and his family together for so many years. Velma has generously given of her time and talent to present each of her children and grandchildren with a handmade quilt.

They have 4 children, 13 grandchildren, 23 living great grandchildren, and most recently, a great-great grandchild which came into the world just in time to be present for this blessed event. They've resided at Route 2, Creal Springs for all of their 70 years of marriage.

Throughout this time, they've been deeply involved in the Cana Baptist Church in rural

Creal Springs, where the celebration of their anniversary will take place. Velma served there as a Sunday School teacher for many years, and this church and their faith has been a source of strength and inspiration for William and Velma.

Although, it may not make national headlines, I believe the Nation needs to pay attention to this event. At a time when our society is full of strife, we can look proudly to the Hartwells for wisdom and guidance. Their marriage is a prescription to cure a lot of what ails us, and I suspect it calls for a dose of respect, humor, and a generous portion of love and affection.

To all of the friends and family of this wonderful couple, please enjoy this day of celebration and commitment. And to William and Velma, my heartfelt thanks for all you have done for all those whose lives you have touched.

GAO REQUESTED TO INVESTIGATE BCCI

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I want to alert my colleagues to the fact that the General Accounting Office has begun an investigation into the BCCI scandal at my request. I will submit for the RECORD a copy of my request to the Comptroller General, Mr. Bowsher.

Specifically, I have asked the GAO to examine BCCI's political influence here in Washington, including the activities of their Washington office. BCCI apparently was operating their Washington office on a petty cash type system, but I am confident the GAO can reconstruct their financial operation system.

Mr. Speaker, I have asked the GAO to get involved in part, because the House Banking Committee has not pursued this matter after only two hearings. While Republicans believe the BCCI scandal should be investigated to its fullest, we cannot control the agenda of committees we do not control.

I welcome input from my colleagues on this investigation and I will report back on any relevant findings.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADER,
Washington, DC, July 25, 1991.

Hon. CHARLES BOWSHER,
Comptroller General, General Accounting Office,
Washington, DC.

DEAR CHUCK: I am writing to request a formal investigation of the activities of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) and its operations in the United States.

Recent news articles have indicated that BCCI was engaged in widespread international fraud. Allegations of fraud include the use of nominee shareholders to purchase financial institutions in the U.S. in order to disguise BCCI interests. BCCI is said to have used its secret ownership in First American Bank as a means to perpetrate fraud in other BCCI entities. According to press reports, BCCI was also able to purchase financial institutions in Georgia, California and Florida through the use of front men such as Ghaith

R. Pharoan, a Saudi businessman. Pharoan is reported to have purchased stock in Centrust Savings of Miami, Florida on behalf of BCCI without disclosing BCCI's involvement in the transaction.

I am requesting that the GAO investigate BCCI and its operations in the U.S. with respect to the following: 1) the activities of BCCI officers, employees, affiliates and subsidiaries including the use of nominee shareholders; 2) how BCCI was able to circumvent the regulatory process and gain control of American financial institutions; 3) the relationship between BCCI officials or BCCI controlled entities with any current or former U.S. public officials, including, but not limited to, gifts, political contributions and personal loans; and 4) the extent to which BCCI controlled, or was otherwise involved with, institutions engaged in money laundering activities.

I look forward to working with the General Accounting Office to find out the extent of BCCI's activities and to hopefully find ways to prevent this type of scandal from ever happening again.

Sincerely,

BOB MICHEL,
Republican Leader.

THE AMAZING GERALDI FAMILY AND THE UP WITH DOWN SYNDROME FOUNDATION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, the Up With Down Syndrome Foundation has offered compassion, encouragement, and care to many children with Down's syndrome and their families. Under the visionary leadership of Camille Gerald, the founder and executive director of the Up With Down Syndrome Foundation, the organization continues to reach out to hundreds of children with this condition.

The Up With Down Syndrome organization helps children triumph over the difficult circumstances of Down's syndrome either as an adopted member of Camille and Michael Gerald's family or as part of the day care program. The services provided include: Specialized care for infants, individualized education programs, family counseling, and summer camp. Medical care is provided free of charge from Camille's husband, Dr. Michael Gerald. It is the loving care provided by the people of the Up With Down Syndrome organization, however, that sets this program apart. It is an act of extraordinary selflessness to adopt and to make one's own, so very many children.

People are taking notice of the work being done at the Up With Down Syndrome Foundation. The CBS "Sixty Minutes" television crew produced a forthcoming show including the work of the foundation. People magazine recently included children with Down's syndrome in their "Amazing Americans" issue. The Gerald family last week was recognized by President George Bush as the recipient of the Point of Light designation.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Camille Gerald and Dr. Michael Gerald for their compassionate work with children growing up with Down's syndrome. I would like to recognize

the leadership of the Up With Down Syndrome Foundation board of directors. These include: Ruth Ann Kaner, Father Gerald Grace, Sister Mary Claire Fennel, Dr. Patricia Cook, Marcia Sheehan. Those involved with the day to day affairs of the organization include: William L. Finks, Jo-Ann Alvarez, Henry Breznik, Eunice Lopez and many other child care workers and volunteers. I encourage them to continue their good and valuable work.

HONORING THELMA ARNOTT'S RETIREMENT FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF REHABILITATION

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a special individual, Mrs. Thelma Arnett. Mrs. Arnett is retiring from public service work after 21 years of employment with the State of California, Department of Rehabilitation, and will be honored at a retirement ceremony on December 12, 1991.

Mrs. Arnett began her work with the Department of Rehabilitation in 1970 as a clerk-typist II in the Pasadena District. She received numerous promotions throughout the years and served as an account technician, senior clerk typist, and clerical supervisor I, to name a few. She also served as the office service supervisor III for the Covina District and thereafter the Norwalk District.

In 1989, Mrs. Arnett was the recipient of the Superior Supervisory Achievement Award in recognition of her outstanding contributions to persons with disabilities. She is highly regarded as one of the Department of Rehabilitation's outstanding clerical supervisors and, as a consequence, has been selected to serve on the statewide Steering Committee for District Automation, as well as numerous other statewide task forces.

Thelma Arnett was married to Don Arnett for 42 years and has three children and five grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, on December 12, 1991, the employees of the Department of Rehabilitation will gather to honor Thelma Arnett, and I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting this exceptional woman on her outstanding service to the people of the State of California.

A TRIBUTE TO THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY FAMILY OF NAZARETH

HON. STEPHEN J. SOLARZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. SOLARZ. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth on the occasion of the commemoration of their 100 years of service in the diocese of Brooklyn. I am proud to take this opportunity to take the floor to say a few words about the good work Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth have done these many years.

It was 1891 when the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth commenced their work in Brooklyn. Their mission was to educate the families who had immigrated from Poland, teaching the traditions of Catholicism and preserving Polish heritage. The Sisters devotedly served the Greenpoint, Williamsburg, and South Brooklyn communities, educating and nurturing generations of families and symbolizing the finest traditions of service to the church.

This century of dedication of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth is being commemorated at a mass of thanksgiving on Sunday, November 24, 1991, at St. Stanislaus Kostka Church. I think it is particularly appropriate that this recognition will take place during the week of Thanksgiving, a time of the year when we are appreciative of the benefits of living in the United States of America. So many of the families served by the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth fled religious and political persecution to come to the United States and are thankful of this day of the opportunities they have had to raise families imbued with the spirit of Polish culture and Catholic traditions. It has been with the assistance of the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth that many have been able to carry out this dream.

I am proud to recognize the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth before my colleagues and fellow citizens.

JAY WEISS: "MR. PUBLIC HEALTH" OF SOUTH FLORIDA

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. LEHMAN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, when it comes to south Florida, Jay Weiss is "Mr. Public Health." If President Bush ever changed his Secretary of Health and Human Services, the best possible choice, though a Democrat, would be Jay Weiss.

He would bring his compassion, energy, intelligence, and dedication to the national level and do what it takes to bring some sense to our present lack of a national health care program.

Jay is more than a citizen activist. He is the most unselfish, self-effacing, yet out-front person possible. These are contradictory terms but they fit this most unusual person—a "citizen-soldier" for human needs. He helps those who are our most vulnerable.

I would like to share with my colleagues an article that attests to Jay's accomplishments as well as his deep commitment to public service.

CHAMPION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Jay Weiss puts his money where his mouth is. Indeed, he puts his money, his energy, and his commitment where his heart is. He does it in the hope that Dade Countians will be all the more healthy.

Mr. Weiss, of Southern Wine & Spirits Inc., has been a long-time benefactor of this community. He's now stepping down as chairman of Dade's Public Health Trust, capping nine years on the board. He can be proud of what was accomplished at and for Jackson Memorial Hospital under his watch.

He takes pride in the new trauma center, which is set to open in early 1992. He beams at the rating given JMH by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations. JMH's doctors and nurses are directly responsible for its getting one of the highest certification ratings in the country.

When prudence prevailed and JMH withdrew public funds from a \$250,000 boardroom-renovation project, Mr. Weiss kicked in \$60,000 of his own.

Then there is the half-penny sales tax. He campaigned with heart, soul, and checkbook to make sure that Dade Countians support their hospital. JMH is the people's hospital. It is the only such public facility in Dade. Overburdened with taking care of the indigent, JMH indeed needs help—from inside and outside its walls.

Now that the public has agreed to give Jackson the funding boost that Mr. Weiss and others championed, an expanded and restructured Public Health Trust must carry on Mr. Weiss's good works. That is, doing not just what is best for the institution, but what is best for the vast number of people with limited health-care options, while being smart with the public's money.

In the meantime, Mr. Weiss will take his stewardship to a smaller, but no less vital arena. He will be co-chairman of the board of the new health-care center in Overtown.

The community can be grateful for Jay Weiss's public service, and because he acts as if his work for others is never done.

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE MIAMI DIVISION HONORS OLYMPICS WITH TORCH RUN

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my great pleasure to recognize the Miami division of the U.S. Postal Service [USPS] which recently honored the 1992 Olympics with torch runs and other athletic events of Miami Dade Community College North Campus Stadium on November 3. The torch runs and other events are part of the USPS sponsorship of the 1992 Olympics.

Two authentic replicas of the Olympic torch were passed through every post office in the Miami division beginning on October 6, one from Cape Canaveral in the north, and the other from Key West in the south. Over 2,200 postal employees volunteered to participate in the torch run which began with one torch carried from Cape Canaveral in the north, and the other carried from Key West in the south. They gradually moved both torches to a grand final march into the Miami Dade Community College North Campus stadium on November 3.

After the torch entered the stadium, postal service employees and Special Olympics children teamed up in three different athletic events. Fifteen teams with eight members each participated in three events. Each team had four postal service employees and four Special Olympics children. They participated in a shot put event using a ball, a discus throw event using a hoop, and a path of the letter event delivering a letter.

The event concluded with an awards ceremony, and a torch pass. Anyone who wished

to "Torch the Torch" was provided the opportunity as the group formed a circle and passed the torch.

Among the guests at the ceremony was former Olympic swimmer Shirley Babashoff. She won eight medals at the 1972 and 1976 Summer Olympics, and set several world records during her 11 years experience as a swimmer. She is now a Huntington Beach, CA letter carrier.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those Miami area postal employees who demonstrated the Olympic values of excellence and achievement by participating in this event.

REPRESENTATIVE GRANDY LAUDED ON HIS POSITION ON FISCAL ISSUE: ARE TAX CUTS LIKE TAKING THE GROCERY MONEY TO THE KENO HALL?

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, our colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. GRANDY], a member of the Ways and Means Committee is lauded by the November 8, 1991, edition of the Omaha World-Herald for his truthfulness in warning of the dangers of ignoring the deficit problems while in the rush to cut taxes for their election-year impact. Members are encouraged to read the following editorial:

GRANDY TRUTHFUL ON FISCAL MESS

How quickly the federal deficit became a non-issue to some politicians after Congress and the White House enacted the 1990 agreement that was supposed to do something about the problem. America is fortunate to have a few elected officials who tell the truth about the fiscal mess into which the government is spending itself.

Rep. Fred Grandy is one such official. The Iowa Republican said what needed to be said when he warned that it would be a major mistake to ignore the deficit in a rush to reduce federal tax rates.

The news in recent weeks leaves the impression that the biggest fiscal issue in Washington is how to structure tax relief in the middle brackets. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen has a plan. Sen. Bob Kerrey has one. So does Sen. Bill Bradley, among others.

The danger, Grandy pointed out, is that some of the tax relief plans could force Congress to abandon the 1990 budget agreement, under which new spending programs are difficult to establish. "There is a real need for discipline," he said.

Years of undisciplined spending brought the government to the point where, in the most recent fiscal year, it had to borrow \$269 billion dollars just to pay for all the programs that Congress had enacted. By current estimates, another \$348 billion will have to be borrowed in the current fiscal year.

Those sums, added to the unretired loans from previous years, will force the national debt well above \$4 trillion.

Already the government must spend more than 20 cents on interest payments for each dollar that comes into the Treasury. Daniel K. Evans, a Washington-based economic forecaster, said the borrowing eliminates resources that would otherwise help the econ-

omy grow. Declining productivity makes Americans feel poor, he said.

Grandy said he might support a tax-rate reduction that encouraged individual saving. America's relatively low level of individual savings in recent years is, in the view of some economists, one of the causes of economic stagnation.

The deficit, according to N. Gregory Mankiw, a Harvard University economist, "remains an immense drag on national saving." He said reducing the deficit would be the most direct way for the government to encourage more saving by Americans.

Mankiw acknowledged that the rush to cut taxes, with the 1992 elections coming closer, might be good politics. Good politics aren't necessarily good economics, however. With the federal budget so wildly out of balance, anything that would sharply increase spending or reduce revenues would be like taking the grocery money to the keno hall. It would be fiscal insanity.

WATERBURY'S DRUG FREE DECADE

HON. GARY A. FRANKS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. FRANKS of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, as one of six goals of the education strategy, America 2000, the President and the Nation's Governors have called for every school in America to be free of drugs by the year 2000. In order to attain this goal, students and communities must take an active role to rid their schools and communities of drugs.

Our youth holds the key to the future and without their support in this battle the war cannot be won. By just focusing attention to the effects of the drug epidemic, students can begin the battle to say no to drugs.

I want to salute several schools and organizations in my community of Waterbury, CT, who have signed up for America's Drug Free Decade as part of the National Red Ribbon Campaign. This drive is sponsored by the National Federation of Parents for Drug Free Youth.

The following is a list of schools and community organizations who signed up for America's Drug Free Decade:

NOW, Inc.

Sacred Heart High School.

Holy Cross High School.

West Side Middle School.

The Greater Waterbury Chapter of the National Political Congress Of Black Women.

Waterbury Police Department.

North End Middle School.

Wallace Middle School.

John F. Kennedy High School.

Wilby High School.

Crosby High School.

Walsh Magnet School.

I want to take this opportunity to commend these groups for their efforts in making the 1990's a drug free decade.

NEW MONOPOLIES FROM OLD

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the attention of my distinguished colleagues an insightful article entitled "New Monopolies From Old" that appeared in Monday's New York Times.

Congressman JIM COOPER of Tennessee, the author of the article, has sponsored the Telecommunications Act of 1991. In doing so, he seeks to prevent the seven regional telephone companies from completely controlling the information services market. In short, the Telecommunications Act of 1991 will keep the so-called Baby Bells from becoming Bully Bells.

If the Baby Bells are granted the monopoly over information services which they so resolutely seek, the average ratepayer will pay a high price indeed. Clearly, it is not in the interest of the consumer to be the captive market of Baby Bells operating free of competition. I have decided to join Mr. COOPER in support of his legislation because I am convinced that the consumer will ultimately benefit from vigorous competition between information providers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that Congressman COOPER's article be placed in today's RECORD. I also ask that my colleagues give it the thoughtful attention it deserves.

NEW MONOPOLIES FROM OLD

(By Jim Cooper)

WASHINGTON.—In 1968, Americans were finally allowed to make a basic choice: what kind of phone we could have in our homes. In 1982, with the breakup of the A.T.&T. monopoly, we were permitted to choose long-distance companies. This freedom should be expanded in the 1990's: Americans should be given maximum choice of local telephone and information service companies.

But a decision by the Supreme Court on Oct. 30 could continue to limit our choices. By affirming a lower court decision in the protracted A.T.&T. case, the Court cleared the way for the seven regional Bell companies to use their \$80 billion in annual telephone revenues to enter the information services market. Unless Congress acts soon, the decision, and the consequent damage to competition, will probably be irreversible.

Local telephone service and information service are the odd couple of telecommunications. Local service is old and familiar—it's when you call someone across town. Everyone pays monthly phone bills, usually to one of the seven regional Bell companies.

Information services, still in their infancy, include everything other than telephone calls that can be made over the phone line. Instead of dialing a friend, you call a computer or data-base. Paging and answering services, 900 numbers, electronic yellow pages and home banking are some early services in this multibillion-dollar industry. Many Americans don't use these services yet. And until now, antitrust laws have stopped the Bells from owning them.

What local service and information services have in common is that they both squeeze through the same wire that links your home or business to the outside world. Both old-fashioned and ultramodern commu-

nications must pass through this "bottleneck," which is usually owned by the regional Bell companies.

While Congress cannot suddenly eliminate this bottleneck, it can enable other companies to provide local service through the wire. A number of companies are proving that better, cheaper local service is not only possible but profitable. The Bells themselves are exploring competition in local service in the United Kingdom. Why not here at home?

Consumers should also be able to choose from a wide array of information services. We should be able to pick a Bell information service, just as we pick any other.

But we need safeguards on Bell entry into information services so that regular telephone customers are not forced to subsidize new and risky ventures. Stockholders take that gamble, not ratepayers. We must also create rules to prevent the Bell companies from discriminating against rivals by using their monopoly over local service to their own advantage. When you're the only delivery boy in town, it's tempting to deliver your own products first.

Proper safeguards would force the Bells to offer their new information services through separate subsidiaries with separate accounting. Each Bell should also compete first outside its own service area.

We want the Bells in the race to provide us with better information services, but we shouldn't allow them to cheat. As long as they monopolize local service, it is too easy for them to shakedown their backers, local customers, and to trip their competitors, other information companies.

My bill in Congress, the Telecommunications Act of 1991, would keep local phone bills as low as possible while encouraging diversity of information service providers. The bill is pro-competition. Unless Congress acts soon, the seven Bell companies will use their old monopolies to build new ones.

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN VETERANS

HON. CHALMERS P. WYLIE

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. WYLIE. Mr. Speaker, today, the Columbus, OH, Department of Veterans Affairs Outpatient Clinic is sponsoring an annual women veterans recognition program as a part of the observance of National Women Veterans Recognition Week. May I take this opportunity to offer the following remarks on the contributions women have made while serving their country and the expanding role they are playing in our Nation's defense structure.

Throughout American history, women have played an important role in our Nation's Armed Forces. In our struggle for independence from England, we see examples of women serving in defense of our Nation during the Revolutionary War. Molly Pitcher, the woman who took her fallen husband's place on the guns during the American Revolution, is the most notable example of that period. It is also widely recognized that there were instances of women who distinguished themselves as men on the front lines during the Revolution and the Civil War.

The first official recognition of women's contributions to the military is generally considered to be the award of the Congressional

Medal of Honor to Mary Walker, a contract surgeon with the Union Army. Ms. Walker was the first, and the only woman to date, to be awarded the Medal of Honor.

At the turn of the century the Army Nurse Corps was established. Subsequently, the other services also created nursing branches each of which has provided highly professional and often heroic medical treatment to our Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine personnel. The services also created administrative branches such as the Women's Army Corps, or WACS, the Navy's WAVES, the Air Force's WAFs, and women Marines. These dedicated women played a vital administrative role during World War II, Korea, and Vietnam freeing up thousands of men for combat duty.

The 1970's was a decade of major advancement for women in the military. That period saw the first woman promoted to the rank of General and marked the beginning of the integration of women into various career branches and command operations. For the first time, women were admitted into the service academies, ROTC programs on campuses throughout America, and in officers candidate schools. It was during this time that more women were actively recruited and entered the Armed Forces. For example, in 1972 women made up 2 percent of the U.S. military. By 1990 that number had increased to 11 percent.

During the 1980's and 1990's women played major roles in combat operations side by side with their male counterparts during Grenada, Panama, and most recently in the Persian Gulf. Following the impressive performance of women during those operations, Congress now is debating the issue of expanding women's military roles to possibly include flying Air Force and Navy combat aircraft.

Women have served honorably with pride and distinction in our Armed Forces. As one who served in combat during World War II myself, I am proud of the sacrifices that women in the Armed Forces have made on behalf of our country, and I am honored to share the title of "veteran" with them.

YVONNE BURKHOLZ'S ROLE IN WOMEN'S ISSUES

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Yvonne Burkholz is beginning her second term as Chair of the Dade County Commission on the Status of Women. Serving as a liaison between our public leaders and the women of South Florida, the commission provides a forum for issues of vital concern to the women of Florida.

The Dade County Commission on the Status of Women was established in 1971, and the membership of the commission tries to reflect the diverse cultures and ethnic backgrounds represented in Dade County. Its purpose is indicative of its philosophy, "... encourage involvement of women in matters pertaining to community progress; to encourage

women to recognize family environment as fundamental to preservation of our national culture and security. . . ."

On June 15, 1991, the commission held its annual retreat and agreed on a list of projects to be pursued for the coming year. Endeavors like the Connections Directory and party, the Women's Archives, the Healthcare Conference, the Media Directory, establishing a joint commission meeting, the Court Room Observer Program, and the Friends of the Commission Organization were discussed.

Ms. Burkholz participated in the 1991 Breast Cancer Awareness Project and now more women will be helped to obtain low-cost mammograms. She has played a role in this first step in solving this serious and growing problem one out of nine women face breast cancer).

As a public figure, Ms. Burkholz has brought to the forefront the fact that rape is on the increase. Ms. Burkholz has shown that the Dade County Commission on the Status of Women must work with all the other women's organizations to become part of the solutions to these and other serious societal ills.

Ms. Burkholz remains committed in women's issues, and I am recognizing her dedication in keeping the public aware of problems that our communities must deal with.

TRIBUTE TO MR. JOHN PEHRSON UPON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. CALVIN DOOLEY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, on November 20, 1991, the California citrus industry will sadly bid farewell to a valuable ally and friend, John Pehrson, upon his retirement.

John Pehrson, a citrus farmer in California's central valley, dedicated his career to the development of the citrus industry. He has spent the last 38 years at the University of California engaged in research projects and analytical practices in order to enhance the value and quality of citrus.

John has been recognized by his colleagues for several outstanding contributions, including the development of water requirement data for citrus trees which led to effective water management techniques and conservation; the development of data concerning weed and insect impact on the fruit which created more effective usage of chemicals; and the maintenance of the university's virus free citrus industry.

John's career has been vital to citrus growers and his efforts have always extended beyond his professional responsibilities. He has been a member of several industry organizations such as California Citrus Mutual, the Citrus Research Board, Citrus Men's Club, and Lemon Men's Club. All of these groups are founded and run for the betterment of the citrus industry.

California is known for its production of quality agricultural commodities that are meeting the demands of the world's growing and needy population. John's contributions to California's agriculture are invaluable and greatly appreciated by all of those who benefit from

his hard work and knowledge. I would like to join his colleagues, friends, and family in honoring John for his commitment and service to the citrus industry and send him best wishes for a well-deserved retirement.

CONTROLLING HEALTH CARE COSTS

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, November 13, 1991 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CONTROLLING HEALTH CARE COSTS

Few questions are more difficult for me to answer at public meetings than what to do about the cost of health care. With costs at an all time high and rising rapidly, Hoosiers are concerned about whether they can afford quality care for their families. Most people agree that a lasting solution to rising costs can be found only through comprehensive reform of the health care system. Efforts to develop a reform package, however, have thus far failed from a lack of consensus. Short of such reform, a number of incremental strategies for reducing costs should be considered.

PREVENTIVE CARE AND EDUCATION

Americans must recognize their responsibility to take care of themselves. Billions of dollars are spent each year to correct preventable conditions: heart disease caused by diet; drug and alcohol abuse; or cancer from smoking. The best way to cut health care costs is to not get sick. Educating people to take better care of themselves could save billions. Preventive care, such as immunizations, prenatal care, or annual doctor exams, may cost some money now, but would cut expenses dramatically in the long run. One estimate is that every \$1 spent on vaccinations saves \$14 in long-term health care costs.

KNOWLEDGE OF WHAT WORKS

Doctors do their best to keep costs down, but the medical community often disagrees about which procedures are most productive. Frequency of surgery for procedures such as coronary bypass, caesarian sections, or tonsillectomies can vary widely from doctor to doctor. Such choices are often difficult, and a major effort is needed to determine the procedure that works best under each circumstance.

RESEARCH

Medical research must be directed toward our largest health care problems, for example, those arising from aging or drug addiction. Reordering medical research toward finding solutions to problems which affect the largest number of people will reduce costs sharply.

MALPRACTICE INSURANCE

Malpractice insurance has a double impact on health care costs. Doctors pass on the cost of malpractice insurance to consumers, and the threat of a malpractice suit leads to a tremendous number of tests that doctors administer just to protect themselves. In 1988, doctors paid \$5.6 billion for malpractice insurance premiums, and one estimate is that doctors charge Americans an additional \$15 billion annually for health care by practicing defensive medicine. Indiana has used strategies such as limiting lawyer's contin-

gency fees and capping awards for "pain and suffering" to control malpractice costs.

DRUG COSTS

Although prescription drugs comprise only 10 percent of the nation's total health care cost, many Americans identify drug costs as their primary concern. Most insurance policies, as well as Medicare, offer little or no coverage, and consumers feel price increases directly. The federal government has encouraged greater use of lower-cost substitute drugs, but the impact on drug prices has been minimal. Proposals to decrease the time required for a drug to receive federal approval would reduce production costs. Another approach is for the government to use its power as a consumer to limit how much it pays for drugs, which would encourage companies to reduce prices.

COST-SHARING

For most consumers, the cost of health care is covered by health insurance or by government programs, providing little incentive to hold the line on costs. If consumers are more aware of costs, they may consume health care more prudently. Some believe that deductibles patients pay could be increased. Others point out that employer sponsored health care plans—which are tax exempt and often cost the employee a fraction of the total cost—encourage employees to demand too much medical care since the cost is subsidized.

RELIANCE ON TECHNOLOGY

Few argue that advances in medical technology, from magnetic imaging to CAT scans, should be restricted. Even so, the availability of these high-tech services has created a medical arms race. Patients demand the best possible care and providers (doctors and hospitals) constantly seek to acquire the latest equipment, often without sufficient regard to its cost-effectiveness. Some strategies would, for example, limit the reimbursement providers receive from the government to purchase such equipment.

UTILIZATION CONTROLS

Another strategy would set limits on which medical services are covered. A number of health insurance plans now require a "second opinion" or certification of a patient's nonemergency condition before the insurance company will pay for the service.

MANAGED CARE

Other strategies would limit the freedom of consumers to choose any provider. An increasing number of groups employ managed care under which they negotiate with doctors or insurers over coverage, prices and treatment. This approach can rein in excessive testing and treatment and brake runaway costs.

PAPERWORK

The American health care system generates huge administrative expenses, and doctors and hospital administrators often complain about the burden of their paperwork. Strenuous efforts have to be made to reduce costly administrative burdens. For example, one approach is to provide all Americans with a computerized "smart card" which would contain an individual's health history and insurance coverage. Such a card would eliminate the need to fill out new medical history forms each time a patient receives care and could be used for automatic billing.

CONCLUSION

There are, of course, other strategies to contain health care costs: increasing the number of health care providers, rationing

the availability of medical services, and placing price controls and regulations on the cost of services.

All of the strategies have drawbacks. How successful future efforts will be to hold down health care costs is unclear. Past efforts have not been successful. Health care costs continue to explode. My sense is that many Americans see managing health care costs as a supreme political test for the coming decade. Controlling health care costs may require some kind of comprehensive reform to replace the present patchwork system. But until that debate is resolved, incremental strategies to limit costs must be aggressively pursued.

A TRIBUTE TO RELIGIOUS EDUCATION AT ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the religious education program at St. Michael the Archangel, a school which offers religious education to public school children and to adults who need spiritual guidance.

St. Michael's goal is to extend to any individual a base and a sense of values in these difficult times we live. The staff and teachers at St. Michael volunteer their services without pay and their dedication and love to the children is commendable.

St. Michael's focus is on keeping kids off the streets and on helping them with the difficult issues they face today. For example, when the subject is drugs, St. Michael's begins by defining to the kids what drugs are. They state that the solution of the drug problem is to begin by saying "No." St. Michael's teaches the kids that it is a very simple solution, but in order to apply it you have to be brave and affirmative in determination and character. St. Michael's believes that every child must know himself.

I am pleased to recognize George Briz, Cesar Alonso, Minerva Perez, Juan Rodriguez, Ana Ortega, Antonio Cabanzon, Elia Vives, Ivonne Navarro, Esther Rodriguez, Daisy Vidal, Sylvia Martinez, Maria Alicot, Maurilia Caselli, Virginia Delgado, Gisela D. de Villegas, Julio Garcia-Gomez, Oscar Posada, Sor Rosa Cruz, Gisela Padron, Mercy Hernandez, Ana Lopez, Elizabeth Arnal, Ivan Alicot, Raul Rubio, Lenore Polo, Dania Orta, Noemi Arellano, Alfonso Arellano, Indra Gonzalez, Rudy Nunez, Vicky Mendez, Rudy Nunez, Roberto Nieves, and Ignacio Polo for their tremendous commitment to this wonderful cause.

DARE TEACHES YOUTH TO REMAIN FREE OF DRUGS AND ALCOHOL

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, picture if you will, a man standing before a room full of ele-

mentary schoolchildren, half his size, displaying a case full of quaaludes, amphetamines, cocaine, crack, LSD, inhalers, syringes, hypodermic needles, and other drug paraphernalia. Who is this person? Why are our children being subjected to him and his wares? Prevention, that's why.

The man is Cpl. Robert McQuaid of the Kenova, WV, Police Department, and the program is DARE—the Drug Abuse Resistance Educator. DARE's 2-week training sessions qualify Corporal McQuaid and other WV police officers to teach a 16-week education course designed to enlighten WV young people of the facts about drugs and alcohol and their cruel consequences. The program is intended for kindergarten through high school seniors, but it focuses on fifth and sixth graders and the choices they make through peer pressure. By encouraging its students to ask questions about this curious and taboo subject called drugs, D.A.R.E. and its instructors steer our young people towards the right decisions. The only right decision: A drug-free life.

Mr. Speaker, I DARE America's youth to remain free of drugs and alcohol. I am proud to say that in my home State of West Virginia, the Drug Abuse Resistance Educator course and its volunteers are teaching our youth to do just that.

WHEN BUSH ATTACKS PERKS HE FORGETS ABOUT HIS FLORISTS

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I place in the RECORD the following Wall Street Journal article written by Jeffrey Birnbaum and published November 11th, 1991.

People who live in White Houses shouldn't throw mud—especially when they have participated fully, without protest, in the congressional perks they now say they find shocking.

WHEN BUSH ATTACKS PERKS, HE FORGETS ABOUT HIS FLORISTS

WASHINGTON—President Bush has been making a big issue of perks lately—Congressional perks. He called lawmakers a "privileged class" that "answers to no one with respect to its budget, its staff [and] its perks." Republican strategists say the theme is likely to recur during the election year.

And indeed, there's no doubt that members of Congress are well-pampered, with a slew of special benefits that range from a cut-rate car wash to subsidized medical care to free plants from the U.S. Botanic Garden.

But when it comes to perquisites, Congress is a Holiday Inn—and the top tier of the executive branch is the Ritz. Taxpayer-provided privileges for those in the upper echelons of the president's own division of government are far more lavish and more plentiful than on Capitol Hill.

WHY WALK?

Consider:

When FBI Director William Sessions travels the block from his agency's building to the Justice Department, he doesn't walk. He is driven in a chauffeured car.

When Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher was on a presidential mission to

Poland, he didn't take just any elevator. He had one of the few that was working in Warsaw's Marriott Hotel held for his exclusive use.

At the White House, when the boss isn't interested, staffers can get free access to the presidential boxes at the three main Kennedy Center theaters, which are stocked with miniature champagne bottles with presidential seals on the labels.

And when Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan appears in public, he has a bodyguard, though the threat to his safety is not readily apparent. "Public lands issues are very emotional," a spokesman explains, noting that an anti-drilling protester once tried to splatter him with oil.

Some of this special attention is understandable. Few people, for instance, would begrudge the president's special treatment. The public "tolerates in the president a range of facilities and assets they would never tolerate in members of the legislative branch," says GOP Rep. Newt Gingrich. And some argue that a few perks are a small price to pay for the talent of officials who could be earning a lot more money—and in some cases getting much better perks—in private industry.

FOUR CALLIGRAPHERS

Even so, "the president should look at his own house for abuses of perks; there are many," says James Thurber, a political science professor at American University. And not surprisingly, Rep. Vic Fazio of California, the chairman of the House Democrats' campaign committee, warns the president that "tossing the first stone could be very difficult for someone who lives in a glass house." (White House spokesman Marlin Fitzwater declined to comment on White House perks.)

Everyone knows the president has aides who help him on the economy or the Soviet Union; less known is that taxpayers pick up the tab for five full-time florists to arrange flowers. The staff of the White House residence is 93 strong and includes five chefs, five curators and four calligraphers. They maintain a facility that is more like a resort than a house; recent additions include a basketball practice court and a putting green. So numerous are amenities available to those who work at the White House that the president has a special assistant just to dole them out.

The bounty of the executive branch's benefits even came as a shock to the Speaker of the House. In May, when President Bush was hospitalized with a heart ailment, Speaker Thomas Foley—who follows the vice president in the line of succession—was briefly treated as if he were a member of the executive branch. He was whisked to his early-morning workout in a downtown athletic club by three Secret Service vehicles and a half-dozen agents; usually he pedals a bicycle there alone.

When the president was released from the hospital later that day, the entourage disappeared. "It was like some kind of Cinderella story," he recalls. "Suddenly your coach turns into a pumpkin and your horses into mice."

'PORTAL-TO-PORTAL'

A few leaders of the House and Senate, including Mr. Foley, have taxpayer-provided cars and drivers. The others have to fend for themselves, including Democratic Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas. As he drives himself to work in the morning, he says, "I see an extraordinary number of people sitting in the back seat of government cars reading

their newspapers. I try to work my way in-between them."

There are hundreds of such cars in the nation's capital. They are big, dark-colored and American built. The best ones have leather upholstery and boast the additional status symbol of a cellular telephone. Cabinet secretaries, deputy secretaries, a few agency heads and five White House aides get what's called "portal-to-portal service."

White House Chief of Staff John Sununu is one of these. His free use of taxpayer transportation caused an uproar earlier this year, and he was stripped of his authority to use military aircraft at will. But he hasn't completely forsworn their use: Just last month he took a government plane to New York for the Al Smith dinner, at an estimated cost of \$5,000. A commercial flight would have cost less than \$300. The White House counsel's office determined the trip was official business and that commercial travel presented an "unacceptable risk of delay and availability of secure communications on commercial aircraft could not be assured."

HIGH-FLIERS

Executive branch aides are high-flying as well—too high-flying, according to the General Accounting Office. At the officials' disposal are a fleet of 1,200 nonmilitary aircraft worth \$2 billion. And they fly everywhere in the world, often without regard to whether it is cheaper—or just as convenient—to charter or even go coach, as regulations say they should. Transportation Secretary Samuel Skinner caught flak this year for flying on government jets to London, the Paris air show and Minnesota for stops including golf's U.S. Open as the Senate struggled with one of his top priorities, the highway bill. (Mr. Skinner's aides say he sometimes fly commercial flights.)

First class is the class that several cabinet secretaries fly, including Treasury's Nicholas Brady, Energy's James Watkins and Housing and Urban Development's Jack Kemp. In a fit of pique, lawmakers tried to clip Mr. Kemp's wings, voting last year to forbid him from first-class travel unless he demonstrated it was necessary for his health. The former professional football player promptly produced a letter from his physician stating that he needed extra leg room because of a knee injury from his quarterbacking days.

The Pentagon gets reduced-rate seats for concerts and sporting events at the Washington-area's Capital Center for use by its employees. Such special treatment is easy to get used to. Donald I. MacDonald, a former White House drug adviser and Health and Human Services official during the Reagan administration, recalls the time he wanted to see the Impressionist exhibit at the National Gallery of Art, but was put off by the long lines. One of his colleagues told him, "You're crazy if you wait" and explained that if he called ahead, tickets would be left at a special window for him.

"You pick up your tickets," Dr. MacDonald recalls happily, "and walk to the front of the line."

THE LIMITS OF SELF-RELIANCE

HON. DAVID E. PRICE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I want to call my colleagues' attention to a thoughtful article in

the Baltimore Sun which challenges some of our new and supposedly enlightened stereotypes about the disabled. Hugh Gallagher argues that in exaggerating the possibilities of self-reliance we may underestimate the financial and human resources which are still necessary to cope with severe disability. We may also place a new and unfair burden on the severely disabled, leading them to feel guilty if they cannot become fully self-supporting and independent.

Hugh Gallagher will be remembered by some in this body as legislative director for the late Senator E.L. "Bob" Bartlett of Alaska. He has since distinguished himself by his writings, including "FDR's Splendid Deception," a study of Roosevelt as a disabled person, and "By Trust Betrayed," a study of patients, physicians, and the license to kill in the Third Reich.

I ask that Mr. Gallagher's article be reprinted at this point in the RECORD.

SELF-RELIANCE: FINE, FOR THE SELF-RELIANT
(By Hugh Gregory Gallagher)

The old bad way of looking at disabled people has been replaced by a new bad way of looking at them.

The old stereotype of disability was personified by the March of Dimes poster child—a lovely little girl, leaning on her little crutches, her legs encased in braces, rather like a handicapped Campbell Soup kid. This was meant to evoke a cloying combination of pathos, pity and money—and it did. The misleading image this conveyed was of disabled people as lovable, perhaps, but pathetic, helpless creatures.

Nowadays, there is a new stereotype which, in its own way, is just as misleading. This portrays the disabled person as a regular guy, an able-bodied person who just happens to ride around in a wheelchair. All that keeps him from leading a full, productive life are societal obstacles: architectural barriers, discrimination in the work place. Eliminate the barriers, end the discrimination and the problems of the handicapped will be solved.

By this image, disabled people are seen as victims of discrimination in a civil-rights sense. This is the image which has been embraced by the leaders of the disability-rights movement.

The efforts of the disability-rights movement, making use of this civil-rights model, have achieved a great deal for disabled people. Accessible public transportation, ramps, curb-cuts, reserved parking, TDY for the hearing-impaired, Braille signs for the blind—these are just some of the recent developments that make it easier for more disabled people to hold down a job and to move into the mainstream of society.

Last year the Congress, responding to the appeal of this vision of disability, approved the Americans with Disabilities Act, as sweeping a piece of civil-rights legislation as has ever been written. Republicans and Democrats, conservatives as well as liberals supported it. President Bush was proud to sign it into law at a joyful celebration of hundreds of disability-rights activists held on the White House lawn.

The political appeal of this concept of disability is easy to understand. It fosters self-reliance, a la Ralph Waldo Emerson; it offers a relatively easy "solution" to the "problem" posed by disabled people; and, what really lights up the eyes of the conservatives, it promises to get disabled people off the welfare rolls.

There are, however, two serious drawbacks to this "self-reliance" vision of the disabled:

The first is that it ignores the terrible and continuing financial costs associated with severe disability. Thanks to developments in medical science over the last generation, for the first time, infants with severe birth defects, persons with extremely high levels of spinal injury and other such severely traumatized persons can expect a normal life span. The costs associated with the continuing medical services, equipment and attendant care required to assure these people even a minimal standard of living are very high.

Serious disability is time-consuming, exhausting, emotionally devastating and costly. There are very few families with the financial—to say nothing of the emotional resources—to cope unassisted with severe disability. With the breakdown of the family structure, particularly in the poorer segments of society, the number of disabled people and their families needing help is increasing.

These severely disabled people are full American citizens and their condition is the human condition. In a just society surely their expenses should be seen as a shared responsibility.

The second drawback to the disability-rights model concerns the impact it can have upon the individual who is severely disabled. Reducing the problems of disability to societal obstacles, ignores, even denies, the extraordinary physiological and psychological demands which severe disability places upon an individual, whatever the accessibility of the social environment. Disability is damaging to one's self-esteem, it works havoc with one's relationships and can do irrevocable harm to an entire family's life.

There is a lot of stress, pain and infection involved in severe disability. In spite of their best efforts, many disabled people see their condition progressively worsen; they find themselves facing a life of increasing helplessness and dependency. It is not surprising that the level of alcoholism, drug addiction, suicide and mental distress among the severely handicapped is high.

The self-reliance model of disability says that once societal barriers have been removed, then handicapped persons will take their place as full productive citizens with jobs, living independently in full self-reliance. And this has happened—as barriers are removed, ever more handicapped people have come into the work place.

However, this self-reliance model places a new burden upon the severely disabled—a burden which some are simply unable to bear in any consistent manner. These people are fighting chronic infection, weakness, fatigue and depression. They struggle to find, keep and pay for adequate attendant care. Although in disability-rights circles it may not be fashionable to say so, these people are displaying extraordinary courage and guts just staying alive. The last thing they need is to be told that they are failures as handicapped people if they do not hold down a full-time job.

Certainly the disabled should be offered every incentive to become self-supporting and to live independently. This is what all disabled people would like to do. However, acknowledgment must be made that there are those who, for whatever combination of physical and emotional problems, simply cannot do more than they are now doing. These people have every reason to be proud and in no way guilty about the valiant struggle which is their daily life.

TRIBUTE TO JAY WEISS, HEALTH CARE CHAMPION

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to pay tribute to Jay Weiss, who is retiring from his position as chairman of Dade County Public Health Trust after 9 years of faithful service. The editorial in the Miami Herald, "Champion of Public Health," narrates how Mr. Weiss has made a difference in the quality of health care in the Miami area.

CHAMPION OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Jay Weiss puts his money where his mouth is. Indeed, he puts his money, his energy, and his commitment where his heart is. He does it in the hope that Dade Countians will be all the more healthy.

Mr. Weiss, of Southern Wine & Spirits, Inc., has been a long-time benefactor of this community. He's now stepping down as chairman of Dade's Public Health Trust, capping nine years on the board. He can be proud of what was accomplished at and for Jackson Memorial Hospital under his watch.

He takes pride in the new trauma center, which is set to open in early 1992. He beams at the rating given JMH by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations. JMH's doctors and nurses are directly responsible for its getting one of the highest certification ratings in the country.

When prudence prevailed and JMH withdrew public funds from a \$250,000 boardroom-renovation project, Mr. Weiss kicked in \$60,000 of his own.

Then there is the half-penny sales tax. He campaigned with heart, soul, and checkbook to make sure that Dade Countians support this hospital. JMH is the people's hospital. It is the only such public facility in Dade. Overburdened with taking care of the indigent, JMH indeed needs help—from inside and outside its walls.

Now that the public has agreed to give Jackson the funding boost that Mr. Weiss and others championed, an expanded and restructured Public Health Trust must carry on Mr. Weiss's good works. That is, doing not just what is best for the institution, but what is best for the vast number of people with limited health-care options, while being smart with the public's money.

In the meantime, Mr. Weiss will take his stewardship to a smaller, but no less vital arena. He will be co-chairman of a revitalization board in Overtown.

The community can be grateful for Jay Weiss's public service, and because he acts as if his work for others is never done.

I am happy to commend Mr. Weiss and his work on the Public Health Trust. He has helped to improve the face of Dade County health care. Even though he will remain active in the public health care arena, he will be truly missed in the trust. Furthermore, his work over the past 9 years will not be forgotten for he has left a lasting legacy.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REJECT DAVID DUKE, LOUISIANA

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I take the unusual step of addressing the citizens of Louisiana—citizens whom I do not personally represent, but citizens whom I must strongly and solemnly appeal to nonetheless. I call on the people of Louisiana to send racists around the country a message of absolute and overwhelming defeat. I call on the citizens of Louisiana to reject the intolerant. Defeat David Duke, Louisiana.

David Duke, an avowed racist and anti-Semite, is asking you to grant him the public trust of your governorship. I appeal to you on the eve of your elections because this great Nation of ours can ill afford to remain silent or passive in the face of Louisiana's election race. These are politically dangerous times, and to ignore the threat a Duke election would pose is to ignore history.

David Duke has built a career around the politics of hate and fear—encouraging disdain for the poor, loathing for minorities, and intolerance for religious diversity. He seeks to take our Nation back to a woeful time when Americans were segregated according to race and religion. He seeks to take the world backwards to revisit the unspeakable horrors of the Holocaust, where millions of ordinary men, women, and children perished because of the obsessive hatreds of those in political power. David Duke is a man obsessed with hate.

David Duke tries to cloak his message of hate in the language of mainstream politics and religion, just as he tries to hide his white sheet under a three-piece suit. Duke does not lead with these tactics, he destroys.

The dilemma facing Louisiana also faces the Nation. By defeating David Duke, Louisiana can turn back the tide of intolerance and reject the politics of hate.

What is our Nation if not a place of leadership against racism and bigotry? Lead the Nation Louisiana. In the strongest possible terms, I urge you to reject David Duke. Duke deserves political oblivion, not your public trust.

FLORENCE RICE: CONSUMER ADVOCATE FOR THE POOR

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of my colleagues to an exemplary citizen of Harlem who has spent the last four decades working to improve the lot of poor consumers. With unflagging persistence and energy, Ms. Florence Rice has convinced businesses and some of New York City's major utilities to correct unfair and discriminatory practices against the poor.

Ms. Rice who was recently honored for her service by the American Association of Retired Persons began her career as an activist after becoming enraged by a local paint store that

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refused to honor a giveaway offer. With the help of others, she led a boycott that forced the store to close. Since that time, Ms. Rice has had many victories including persuading State regulators to force the New York Telephone Co. to cease its practice of requiring its minority customers to pay pre-installation deposits.

Ms. Rice, who was raised in foster homes, is the recipient of many honors by civic groups and companies, and recently was a guest of an international conference on consumerism in the Far East. She continues her efforts to educate and assist the poor in her community.

Mr. Speaker, I invite my colleagues to read the attached New York Times article, "A Friend of the Consumer Says She Will Keep Fighting" and appreciate those like Ms. Rice who spend their lives dedicated to assisting the disadvantaged.

A FRIEND OF THE CONSUMER SAYS SHE WILL KEEP FIGHTING (By Barry Meier)

There is a determination in Florence Rice's round and stoic face, the glow of a powerful will that has persevered through 72 years of challenges and appears ready for much more.

"My whole thing is that you can't let anything defeat you," Ms. Rice said without a suggestion of hubris. "If you let yourself worry about anything long enough, you're not going to be able to help other people."

Ms. Rice knows about helping. For more than four decades, she has dedicated herself to the problems of a neglected and often-exploited group of consumers: the poor, particularly those who live and work in Harlem.

Last Monday some of Ms. Rice's family and friends gathered in Washington, where she received an award from the American Association of Retired Persons for her efforts on behalf of older consumers. It was another in a long list of honors bestowed on Ms. Rice by corporations and civic groups. The honors have had a unifying theme.

"All of my awards come with no money," Ms. Rice noted wryly.

GETTING 'A FAIR SHAKE'

While most consumer advocates have devoted themselves to such problems as the quality of a car or the purity of food, Ms. Rice has taken on the questions of how the poor can get credit to by a car, or how to teach them to use their resources wisely.

"She's a very dedicated person, very concerned that minority customers get a fair shake," said United States Representative Bill Green, Republican of New York, who has known Ms. Rice for several years.

Toward that end, Ms. Rice has battled a host of businesses she suspected were overcharging or abusing poor consumers: utility and telephone companies, food and furniture stores, credit companies and banks. For decades, she was virtually a one-woman consumer movement known as the Harlem Consumer Education Council. It operated out of a rundown storefront on Madison Avenue near 125th Street.

"I became angry when I realized that we were being victimized," Ms. Rice said. "We made the least money, and we were being charged more than anyone else."

Ms. Rice, now a great-grandmother, was born in Buffalo and was raised in foster homes. She worked first as a domestic and later in garment factories until she clashed with union officials, whom she accused of racial bias.

She next worked in a Harlem furniture store, where she learned about the pitfalls

faced by poorer customers who buy on credit. She was dismissed in a dispute over working conditions and soon began to champion consumer interests full time.

Ms. Rice said her life as an activist began one day in Harlem as a new paint store was opening. The store had advertised that it would give a free can of paint to every customer, but when Ms. Rice arrived at 9:30 A.M., the giveaway was over.

"I rounded up some of the men who were standing on the corner, and we started picketing the place," she said. "Pretty soon, it had to shut down."

In 1963 she helped found the consumer education council and worked on surveys that showed that the prices of food and basic services in Harlem were higher than in wealthier areas. She also began taking on adversaries like Consolidated Edison and the New York Telephone Company, accusing them of discriminating against the poor.

She scored a major victory when she persuaded state regulators to force the telephone company to drop its practice of requiring deposits from consumers perceived to be poor credit risks.

"Twenty-four hours, seven days a week, she's on the job," said Sandy Wilson, associate director of customer outreach for New York Telephone. "She can be very tough, but Florence will also always listen."

AS LITTLE AS \$3,000

Ms. Rice has also held classes to help the poor and elderly learn about consumer credit, insurance and other financial services.

But the road has not been an easy one. For years, her organization operated on as little as \$3,000 in donations a year.

There have also been disappointments. A Harlem food co-op that Ms. Rice helped to found disintegrated in the late 1960's due to internal disputes. Such experiences have left her with very definite views about organizations. "I believe in direct action," she said, "If you want something done and you form a committee, you are dead."

But time or disappointments have not slowed her down. She recently returned from the Far East, where she was a guest at an international conference on consumerism.

Her corporate vigilance continues apace, though more gently than in years past. Recently, for example, Ms. Rice threatened action when the Harlem offices of a company representing New York Telephone were about to be closed, inconveniencing consumers.

"I told them they could have me arrested, but then a nice person from the phone company called and told me not to worry; they weren't going to shut the offices down," she said.

Ms. Rice also has some pressing crusades. She is deeply concerned about what she sees as the poor-quality education in public schools, and urges black parents to send their children to private schools run by blacks. One of her dreams is to set up an international consumer affairs institute, which would deal with such issues as the use of dangerous pesticides in developing countries.

Looking back, Ms. Rice has no regrets.

"This whole thing has been fun," she said. "I did it because I wanted to do it, and I've been able to help a lot of people coming down the road. I did change a whole lot of people's lives. And I'm sure that if it had been a job, I never would have performed as well."

A TRIBUTE TO ROY M. LOWE

HON. CARROLL HUBBARD, JR.

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. HUBBARD. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to pay tribute to my longtime friend Roy M. Lowe of Lowes, KY, who died at age 86 on November 11 at Western Baptist Hospital in Paducah.

Roy Lowe, for decades the owner and operator of the historic and widely known Lowe Funeral Home of Lowes, was the great grandson of Levi W. Lowe, the founder of Lowes, a community in the northwest corner of Graves County and near Paducah. He also owned the Lowe Funeral Chapel in Fancy Farm.

Roy Lowe graduated from the Cincinnati College of Embalming in 1924. He then entered the funeral business which had been conducted by his family in Lowes since 1841. He was a member of the Kentucky State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors for two terms and was twice elected president of the Kentucky Funeral Directors Association, the only person to ever have held the office twice, 1944 and 1945.

Roy Lowe was for many years president of the Bank of Lowes. He was a founding trustee of the West Kentucky Rural Telephone Cooperative, which he served as secretary and treasurer for 33 years. He was also an avid historian and storyteller, and provided the material for many articles about the people and events of northwestern Graves County.

He was co-owner of Robert Terry Construction Co. and a member of Folsomdale Masonic Lodge 283.

Roy Lowe was very active in the Democratic Party during the 1940's and 1950's. He was Democratic Election Commissioner for Graves County, and was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. He was a friend and supporter of Alben W. Barkley, a native of the Lowes community.

Survivors include his wife, Dessie Lowe; a daughter, Judy L. Milner, Bardwell; a son, James R. Lowe, Houston, Texas; six grandchildren, seven great grandchildren, several nieces and nephews.

Hundreds of friends and admirers of Roy Lowe visited Lowe Funeral Home last night and attended the funeral service today at 2 p.m.

Last night I spoke with his daughter Judy Milner and son Bob Lowe by telephone. I regret I cannot attend today's funeral because of House of Representatives business and votes today.

Roy Lowe was my dear friend and, as his children reminded me last night, was my enthusiastic supporter in every political campaign of mine from 1967-90.

Through the years I have visited Lowe Funeral Home hundreds of times. I always was greeted at the front door of Lowe Funeral Home by my affable, successful friend—the owner of the funeral home.

The hundreds visiting Lowe Funeral Home last night and today must have sensed the unusual situation of not receiving that friendly handshake and pat on the back they had usually received in the past from the owner.

My wife Carol and I extend our sympathy to Roy's lovely wife Dessie and other members of his family.

HONORING JOE DUARDO AND HARWARD STEARNS, RETIRING TRUSTEES, WHITTIER UNION SCHOOL DISTRICT

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two special individuals, Mr. Joe A. Duardo and Mr. Harward A. Stearns, trustees of the Whittier Union High School District. Mr. Duardo and Mr. Stearns are retiring from the board of trustees after many years of dedicated service and will be honored at a reception on December 4, 1991.

JOE A. DUARDO

Joe Duardo has been a school board member in Whittier since 1974. He served for 13 years as a member of the South Whittier Elementary School District board of trustees and in 1987 was elected to the board of trustees of the Whittier Union High School District, where he presently serves as board president. In addition to his service as a trustee, he has spent the last 12 years as a member of the California School Boards Association, which represents over 5,000 school board members statewide.

Mr. Duardo received his bachelor of science degree from UCLA and was hired by the Xerox Corp. as a research investigator in 1962. He spent the next 23 years performing experimental work that advanced the understanding of the physics of lasers and led to design improvements. Nearly two dozen of his scientific papers have been published in scientific journals and presented at related conferences. During his career at Xerox, he was involved in various corporate social programs, such as the Social Service Leave, Community Involvement Project, and the Youth Motivation Task Force. Currently, Mr. Duardo works as a consultant in superintendent searches, language instruction and cross-cultural training to school districts, the California Youth Authority and the Tomas Rivera Center.

Mr. Duardo also has received numerous recognition awards from the California State Legislature, the U.S. Department of Justice, Los Angeles County Human Relations Committee, as well as community and education groups.

HARWARD A. STEARNS

Harward A. Stearns received his bachelor of arts degree from Stanford University in 1954 and received his juris doctorate from Stanford University School of Law in 1956.

He was first elected to the Lowell Joint School District in 1965 and served until 1968. He was then elected to the East Whittier School District and served from 1969-1981, and subsequently served on the Whittier Union High School District from 1981 to the present.

His accomplishments and community work are varied. He served as president and director of the Intercommunity Blind Center, presi-

dent of the Lions Eye Foundation of Southern California, member of the Whittier Area Education Study Council, director of the Los Angeles County School Trustees Association, and California School Boards Association—Delegate Assembly.

Mr. Stearns is a member of the Whittier Junior Chamber of Commerce, the West Whittier Lions Club since 1957, and the Whittier YMCA's Men's Club. His affiliations include the Whittier Bar Association, Los Angeles County Bar Association, California State Bar Association, Southeast Bar Association, and the American Blind Lawyers Association.

Joe Duardo's and Harward Stearns' leadership abilities and tireless efforts to improve education for the youth of Whittier have brought them noteworthy praise from civic leaders, education and business communities, service organizations, and their colleagues on the board of trustees.

Mr. Speaker, on December 4, 1991, the Whittier Union High School District board of trustees will honor these special individuals for their unselfish and dedicated service to the community. I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting Joe Duardo and Harward Stearns on the occasion of their retirement from the board of trustees.

A TRIBUTE TO THE WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE CO.

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 150th anniversary of the Whitman's Chocolate Co.

In 1842, the Whitman's Chocolate Co. was founded by Stephen Whitman, an American manufacturing pioneer. He believed Americans could make chocolate every bit as good, if not better, than the French, who at the time dominated the market.

Mr. Whitman opened a little shop near the Philadelphia waterfront, where his candy was in competition with foreign sweets. He soon learned to make the most of his location by purchasing specialized and hard-to-get candy ingredients from all over the world.

Sailors learned of his need for these enticing items, and Mr. Whitman was able to compete with overseas confectioners. The Whitman's name became famous for quality candies.

In 1912, Whitman's Chocolates introduced the Whitman's Sampler. The Whitman's Sampler soon became, and continues to be, the best known and largest selling box of prestige candy in the country. The Sampler was the single most important innovation in the company's history.

Over the years, the company grew larger as Whitman's national sales organization was established and better drug stores throughout the country became the main avenue of distribution. As demand grew, mass merchandisers, department stores, specialty shops, airports, and gift shops were opened as outlets. Shipments are now made to these stores from the Whitman's factory in my district in north-

east Philadelphia and warehouse locations in Los Angeles, Chicago, Cleveland, and Atlanta.

Today, Whitman's Chocolate Co. employs over 1,100 Philadelphia working men and women. They produce approximately 100,000 pounds of chocolates a day, and this capacity is even greater during certain high production periods of the year, especially Valentine's Day, Easter, Mother's Day, and Christmas.

Today, Whitman's Chocolates will be honored by induction into the National Museum of American History, a part of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Speaker, I join the community of Philadelphia and chocolate lovers everywhere in honoring Whitman's Chocolate Company on its 150th Anniversary.

ONCE UPON A TIME THERE WAS AN UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND

HON. NICK JOE RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, since we seem to be living with Alice in Wonderland, let me begin these remarks with: Once Upon a Time

Once upon a time, the Unemployment Trust Fund was established for the sole purpose of paying extended benefits during times of economic distress. Democrats believed that it was the height of indifference when unemployment trust fund surpluses were allowed to continue to grow while millions of Americans were exhausting their unemployment benefits, at the same time they were being denied access to extended benefits.

The Fund now contains a surplus of nearly \$8 billion—and this money didn't fall down from the sky on Chicken-Little's head, nor was it dredged up from a rabbit hole—it came from business contributions to be used during such periods of economic distress. Together with interest earned, it is estimated that the Government will take in 10 times the money that is paid out.

Once upon a time, beginning in about June 1990, we had a recession. It became, as much as we hoped it would go away, a lingering recession, if not the emergence of a depression. During this recession—and it was either shallow or deep, depending on who was writing the fairy tales on a given day of the week—even our working low- and middle-income families were staggering under the burden of meeting everyday expenses. Imagine the plight of our non-working families, who were previously among our proud taxpaying citizens, but who were exhausting their unemployment benefits, with no new jobs in sight.

No new job and no extended benefits, Mr. Speaker, means no income—do we expect our unemployed to swallow their self-respect and pride and resort to welfare?

But since when didn't welfare cost money? Since when didn't increased use of AFDC, Food Stamps, and other welfare services cost money? How much money? Surely as much as would be spent if we simply used the trust fund to pay legitimate unemployment benefits

to eligible out-of-work individuals, for whom the trust fund was established?

Surely no more money would be spent on new welfare participants than the amount in the Trust Fund? Still the reason for not using the Trust Fund was: It will increase the deficit.

In Alice's world, then, we are to believe that vastly increased outlays for welfare and other subsistence programs does not increase the deficit.

What happened to our economy in the first place to bring us to this place in time?

Well, Mr. Speaker, once upon a time * * * back in 1981, at the height of the Reagan-Bush recession, President Reagan then revealed his indifference to the plight of the unemployed with this rhetorical question: "Is it news that some fellow in South Succotash someplace has just been laid off?" (March 16, 1982).

When we sent the President our second and most recent bill extending unemployment benefits, he called it "garbage." This from the man who said, when unemployment began to soar upwards: "Whatever it is, it won't be longlasting." (New York Times, November 30, 1990).

Whatever it is? It won't be long-lasting? Since President Bush uttered those words in November 1990, 1.6 million additional "fellows from South Succotash" have become unemployed for a grand total to date of nearly 9 million. There are 3 million Americans who have exhausted their unemployment benefits.

The Democratic bills sent to the President called for as many as 20 weeks in additional benefits, for States hardest hit—among them my own State of West Virginia. The Republican substitute offered only 6 weeks—covering only 14 percent of the exhaustees, leaving the unemployed in 44 States to receive nothing.

Speaking of Once Upon a Time—remember Desert Storm and the fabulous welcome home we gave our returning troops?

Well, the Republican substitute unemployment bill, which as we all know Mr. Speaker, the President preferred over the Democratic bills, added insult to injury when it changed the law to eliminate coverage for military men and women who are currently eligible—including veterans returning from Desert Storm and Desert Shield. Their bill eliminated \$535 million (or 65 percent) of unemployment benefits for veterans over the next 5 years.

Once upon a time, there was a Grinch who stole Christmas. An additional 6 weeks in benefits, as proposed by the Republicans, would not see unemployed families through Christmas—it would in some cases, where only 4 weeks of benefits were restored, barely see those families through Thanksgiving. The longer we wait, the less chances there are of offering these families any relief during our most family-oriented, our most treasured, our most revered holiday season.

Once upon a time, there were children in those unemployed families who believed in Santa Claus. If we don't act soon, we are going to make them believe there really is a Grinch that steals Christmas.

Once upon a time, Mr. Speaker, we told a little girl named Virginia, that yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. But there will be no Santa for the children of 3 million jobless

Americans who have exhausted their benefits unless we act now.

Mr. Speaker, so important have unemployment benefits been to American workers, that every Presidential administration for the past four decades, when faced with recession, has acted to extend those much needed UI Benefits. Yes, Virginia, even Republican administrations.

Eisenhower did it. Nixon did it. Ford did it. Even President Reagan did it. But where is Bush? In Europe, or Japan, or Rome, or anywhere besides the United States, where his people need him to be, that's where.

These unemployed individuals are working men and women who have always worked, earned their keep, paid their taxes, and contributed to society. These are not deadbeats or welfare queens, but Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public who deserve to get the assistance they have earned as working men and women.

But once upon a time, in the land of OMB, on July 22 of this year to be exact, Keeper of the Purse Richard Darman, the President's budget advisor, stated that: "extending unemployment benefits has the perverse effect of becoming an incentive to be unemployed."

I doubt very much that the previously employed, hard-working, taxpaying men and women in this country who have run out of benefits and can't find a job, would appreciate knowing that the President's spokesman believes that to give them added benefits would lead them to wallowing happily in unemployment heaven.

Shades of Willy Horton. We now have an entire population numbering in the millions, who have come down with deadbeat-itis.

All of a sudden people who were previously gainfully employed Americans suddenly changed their work ethic and became willing to settle for less monthly income, loss of their homes due to defaulted mortgages, to have their automobiles repossessed due to nonpayment, willing to remove their children from college, and willing to place themselves and their families at risk of death and disease due to loss of employer-based health insurance! Amazing! Could this be mass hysteria causing such an outbreak in deadbeat-itis?

Living in Alice's World, the Administration has insisted for too long that the recession is shallow, or that it is over. But even if the recession ended tomorrow, the economy—and particularly the unemployment rate—would take at least 6 months or more to show the change. According to recent reports by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Small business lobbyists, even if the recession ends tomorrow, they have no intention of rehiring laid off employees, or hiring new-starts for new jobs that might be created, until the middle of next year—if then.

Once upon a time, when the payroll tax that supports the insurance program was paid by business—the Chairman of Ways and Means proposed to raise that tax by a relatively small amount for a temporary time, and he decreed that this was not, could not be, something either party should shy away from. Not only that, he had worked his magic so that it would overcome President Bush's objections. Abracadabra! We had a proposal that had an acceptable funding mechanism and one that made good sense besides. What? Nothing doing?

Speaking of Alice in Wonderland—or la la land—we have heard that President Bush likes the Dole proposal best. What is the Dole proposal? You might well ask!

The Dole proposal would fund the costs of extended benefits by selling electromagnetic spectrums to private individuals.

And the people who inhabit this land may well reply: We don't know a lot about electromagnetic spectrums Mr. President; but aren't they used by broadcasters and the like, and aren't they now in the public domain? And Alice herself might be heard to say: Why, electromagnetic spectrums are not now and never have been "owned" by any individual or entity. They sort of belong to all of us, in a way. Shouldn't we keep it that way? Lest we need them someday?

Speaking of fairy tales, how about this:

Once upon a time, before the advent of the 21st century and our vast expansion of this Nation's telecommunications technologies, we had total access to electromagnetic spectrums necessary for such expanded communications needs. They were not "for sale."

But as it happened, way back in the 20th century, when President Bush, was in charge of things, it finally became important to him as a political matter to provide extended unemployment benefits to those who had exhausted their previous benefits.

And so it happened that while President Bush denied that there was a real emergency in the land, and while he would not permit extension of those benefits by using the Trust Fund set up for that purpose and which had plenty of surplus dollars sitting idle, and while he most emphatically would not use the emergency provision in the budget act to pay for the extended benefits, he might—just might—sell off our electromagnetic spectrums for this purpose.

And so the President wondered: Would Congress, in its third desperate attempt to help the helpless unemployed, bow to a recalcitrant President and agree to sell our electromagnetic spectrums to the general public to pay those costs? Would they vote to mortgage their future and be found, in some future year, looking desperately for hundreds of billions of dollars to buy back those spectrums from private owners?

Stay tuned, as they say in la la land.

Mr. Speaker, as the Representative of the people from the land of Almost Heaven West Virginia, where the unemployment rate is 10.1 percent, I say:

Let us extend those unemployment benefits. Let us do it by raising the business payroll tax, or by declaring an emergency, or by taxing the rich, or by selling electromagnetic spectrums. I don't much care "how" anymore. I just care "when."

Let us do it now. Let us put food on the tables of these families on Thanksgiving day.

Let's put toys under the trees for those children who still believe in Santa Claus. If we don't send a bill to the President now, those checks won't arrive in time to do that much.

And maybe, by the time these new benefits are exhausted as well, the recession will truly be over, and the economic recovery so well on its way, that business will not only rehire those laid off, but will offer new jobs that are created by a rebounding economy.

Sound like a fairy tale? Here's a good beginning: Once upon a time, in a land known for its opportunities, the richest nation on earth renewed unemployment benefits for those in need.

Having cast that bread upon the waters, as the Good Book recommends, the richest nation on earth became richer, and its people prospered. And lo, the word "unemployment" gradually disappeared from general usage until, one day, a child came across it in an old dictionary found in the attic. The child asked its parents what the word "unemployed" really meant, for you see it never was clearly defined. And the child's parents responded:

Once upon a time * * *

MR. JERRY COBB

HON. JOHN T. DOOLITTLE

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. DOOLITTLE. Mr. Speaker, when I served in the California State Senate, I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Jerry Cobb, a renowned composer, singer, and musical stage performer.

Out of his immense pride as an American and as a tribute to the heroic successes of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and its individual astronauts, Mr. Cobb composed "The Astronaut's Anthem" soon after the astonishing moonwalk of Apollo astronaut Neil Armstrong.

The U.S. space program has been a proud symbol of American ingenuity and scientific achievement, and NASA's manned and unmanned exploration of the Moon, our neighboring planets, and the solar systems and galaxies has been a source of awe and inspiration to the people of this country and the world.

"The Astronaut's Anthem" is a moving and emotionally powerful composition, as well as a salute to the greatness of America, the achievements of its astronauts, and the consciousness of the universe engendered in all peoples of the Earth by space exploration.

I commend Mr. Cobb for his outstanding contribution to American music and, most especially, for composing this tribute to our Nation's astronauts.

BAKERS MILLS WESLEYAN
CHURCH CELEBRATES 100TH AN-
NIVERSARY

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, when French traveler Alexis de Tocqueville visited this country 160 years ago, he noticed the importance of churches in the lives of many Americans.

Nothing has changed since then, at least as far as the 24th District of New York is concerned. Our churches are still the most important institution in our lives.

Our district, like many others, has many churches with fascinating histories. A good example of that is the Bakers Mills Wesleyan Church which recently celebrated its 100th anniversary.

I would like to place in today's RECORD an article on this church and its people, which appeared in my hometown newspaper, the Glens Falls Post-Star.

[From the Glens Falls Post-Star, Nov. 4, 1991]

100 YEARS FOR BAKERS MILLS CHURCH—WESLEYAN CHURCH LOOKS TOWARD THE PAST, FUTURE

(By David Kibbe)

BAKERS MILLS—The Wesleyan Church celebrated the 100th anniversary of its founding Sunday with fond recollections of the men and women who carried the church through its first centennial and optimism for the generations to come.

"I believe the story of Bakers Mills Wesleyan Church is not a story that has a period at the end," the Rev. Michael Fisher, the current pastor, told the congregation during an anniversary service Sunday afternoon.

"I know the Lord will continue to use the work here," he said. "The church will continue until Jesus comes."

About 150 congregation members gathered for the service, filling the wooden pews in the small church with a portrait of Jesus at the rear of the altar.

The congregation of the Johnsburg church, dressed in suits, dresses or flannel shirts, responded "Amen" to remarks made by congregation members and former pastors during the service. Often, they were moved to laughter by jokes and yarns spun during the service.

Former pastors remarked that the families of old, familiar faces continued to grow, ensuring that the links that have held together the white church on Bakers Mills Road would remain strong.

"It's been a part of my life since before I was born," said Gretchen Ross Millington. "My Dad, when he was a young teenager, helped cut the logs to build this place."

Millington, whose grandparents were members of the church, recalled her early experiences at the church, learning about the Bible during Sunday school and listening to ministers spread the word of God.

"I came to the altar, and I really gave myself to the Lord, soul, body and everything," she said.

Most of the children in her large family were baptized there, Millington said.

Millington ran through the history of the church over the years, sometimes choking with emotion at the mention of former pastors who have passed away.

A number of former pastors spoke at the service, including the Rev. Michael Bennett, the Rev. Kenneth Smith, the Rev. Robert Finley, the Rev. Gilbert Clemens and the Rev. Robert Tice.

Former pastors spoke about the earlier days, before the 100-year-old church building had a basement, and when a barrel was needed in the parsonage to collect leaking water.

Dr. H.C. Wilson, the regional superintendent of the Wesleyan Church, and the Rev. Lloyd Stuart, district superintendent, also attended the service.

Wilson told the congregation to continue to spread the message of God in Johnsburg. "Accept personal evangelistic responsibility," he said.

The church celebrated the anniversary with a weekend-long series of events. Serv-

ices were also held Saturday night and Sunday morning, and congregation members attended a dinner Sunday afternoon at the Weavertown Community Hall.

After the Sunday afternoon service, congregation members gathered in front of the church for a group picture. Inside the church, family scrapbooks with photographs of the church and its members were on display.

Fisher became pastor of the church in June 1989, and he told the congregation that he had come to the right place.

"My wife and I love the people here," he said. "We sense the love. We're at home here."

TRIBUTE TO THE VOLUNTEERS OF CAMP BASKERVILL

HON. ROBIN TALLON

OF SOUTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. TALLON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize the volunteers associated with Camp Baskervill of Pawleys Island, SC, for being recognized by President Bush as today's Daily Point of Light.

Voluntarism is the key to making a program like Camp Baskervill work. So often, however, voluntarism goes unnoticed and unappreciated. It is most gratifying to see these volunteers that are the backbone of this organization being recognized for their commitment and devotion to making life better for so many people in the community.

Camp Baskervill was founded in 1939, to serve as a camp for black boys. Since then, it has grown in size and scope to encompass services that include medical care, educational programs for children, adult day care, and emergency services, to name just a few. Not only does it carry out programs at the campsite, but it also recruits volunteers to assist in building and rebuilding homes for people across the State.

The community served by Camp Baskervill has benefited in so many ways by the commitment of the volunteers who work behind the scenes to make these programs work. It is appropriate that, as we approach Thanksgiving, we thank the people who make Camp Baskervill such a thriving and successful outreach program for our community.

A favorite verse of mine describes perfectly the spirit of voluntarism evident at Camp Baskervill:

Do all the good you can,
By all the means you can,
In all the ways you can,
In all the places you can,
At all the times you can,
To all the people you can,
As long as ever you can.

TRIBUTE TO B'NAI B'RITH

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, February 29, 1991, marks the 31st anniversary of the Maryland State Association of B'nai B'rith.

B'nai B'rith is the world's oldest and largest service organization, setting an example of community service for 149 years.

Edward J. Friedman will be inducted as the new president of the Maryland State Association on February 29, 1992. Mr. Friedman is the past president of the Reisterstown-Owings Mills Lodge which has a history of several years of community service.

Mr. Friedman will succeed Frada Wall, who is completing a distinguished 1-year term as president.

Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure to call the 31st anniversary of the Maryland State Association of B'nai B'rith to the attention of my colleagues. With service organizations such as B'nai B'rith and individuals like those being honored, our work as public servants in Congress is made that much easier and that much more pleasurable.

VETERANS' PREFERENCE FOR DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM OPERATIONS

HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, earlier this year the Office of Personnel Management [OPM] announced that Armed Forces personnel who served during the Desert Shield/Desert Storm operations could claim veterans' preference in Federal employment. OPM further indicated, however, that preference would be restricted to those receiving the Southwest Asia Service Medal. This medal is awarded only to military personnel who served in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, other Southwest Asian countries, or in the surrounding waters or airspace, on or after August 2, 1990, and before the termination date of the Persian Gulf war.

This restricted application of veterans' preference is not consistent with past national policy. During the Vietnam era, our last period of war, individuals who served more than 180 days on active duty during that period were eligible for veterans' preference. Eligibility was not based on a service member's duty station but on the fact of active duty service during a wartime period.

The bill I am introducing today with CHRIS SMITH of New Jersey would extend veterans preference to all veterans of the Persian Gulf war period who served 24 months of continuous active duty, or the full period for which they were called or ordered to active duty, thus ensuring that our national policy as it relates to veterans of the Persian Gulf war period is consistent with the policy established for veterans of previous periods of war.

Because veterans' preference in Federal employment comes under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, I urge my colleagues on that committee to take favorable action on this measure.

A MANDATE FOR THE AMERICAN FAMILY

HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 13, 1991

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, A majority of American families have both parents working to make ends meet. The proportion of children living in a single-parent household rose from 11 percent in 1970 to 25 percent in 1990. The combination of dual-wage-earning families and single-parent households has led to what one organization has termed the parenting deficit. Changing social and economic conditions have left parents to choose between economic security and family responsibilities. H.R. 2, the Family and Medical Leave Act, would ease this burden on families by providing 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth or adoption of a child or to care for a seriously ill child, parent, spouse, or personal illness. This will give parents the job security and time necessary to meet financial and family needs.

A substitute has been offered to H.R. 2 by Congressmen GORDON and HYDE, identical to the Bond-Ford compromise passed overwhelmingly in the Senate. This substitute would further strengthen the eligibility requirements needed for an employee to qualify for family or medical leave. Under the Gordon-Hyde substitute, only employees who work 1,250 hours a year, an average of 25 a week, would be eligible for leave. The substitute would not apply to key employees, defined as the highest paid 10 percent of an employer's work force, and would allow employers to recover the cost of health insurance premiums paid for employees who do not return to work from a period of leave.

The substitute contains a much narrower definition of serious health condition, limiting the definition to those conditions requiring inpatient care in a health care facility or continuing treatment by a health care provider. Employees requesting family leave to care for a seriously ill family member must provide certification that they are needed to care for the family member and 30 days notice rather than reasonable time to receive leave. The medical certification must include the expected dates and planned duration of medical treatment.

We are all concerned that Federal Government mandates will impair the flexibility of small businesses. By offering flexible hours and benefit plans, small businesses have been the engine of economic growth and job creation throughout the 1980's. The legislation before us recognizes the important role of small businesses and effectively responds to their needs by only applying to employers with more than 50 employees. This exempts 95 percent of all employers while covering 50 percent of all employees.

Opponents of the bill argue that employers will find it difficult to comply with this legislation, causing increased costs and litigation. However, a four-State survey conducted by the Families and Work Institute showed that employers have implemented family leave legislation easily and inexpensively. The majority of employers reported no increase in cost for training, administration, or unemployment in-

surance as a result of the State laws. Furthermore, no impact on the length of leave working mothers take at the time of childbirth was found.

The cost of this legislation has also been shown to be minimal. A study conducted by the Small Business Administration shows that the cost of permanently replacing an employee is greater than granting unpaid leave. Furthermore, the study found that firms routinely develop strategies to handle the work load of employees while they are on leave. These strategies include rerouting work to others in the department, sending work home to the employee on leave, hiring temporary replacements, and leaving nonessential work until the employee's return from leave. The General Accounting Office [GAO] estimates this bill will cost \$5.30 a year per covered employee. The GAO estimate probably overstates the costs since it assumes that all those eligible for leave will take the full amount of leave available.

I am extremely wary of imposing mandates on business. But I believe that this is balanced family legislation that responds to the needs of families as well as business. I will leave the final word in this debate to President Bush. While the President was a candidate in 1988, he boldly stated, "We need to assure that women don't have to worry about getting their jobs back after having a child or caring for a child during a serious illness. That isn't fair the other way, and it's not right, and we've got to do something about that." I hope the President realizes the wisdom of his own words and signs this important bill.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, November 14, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

NOVEMBER 15

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings to examine global change research, focusing on ozone depletion and its impact on the environment.

SR-253

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1869, to provide for the divestiture of certain properties of the San Carlos Indian Irrigation Project in the State of Arizona; to be followed by a hearing on S. 1607, to provide for the settlement of the water rights claims of the Northern Cheyenne Tribe.

SR-485

Select on POW/MIA Affairs

To resume hearings to examine unanswered questions and U.S. efforts with regard to U.S. prisoners of war and soldiers missing in action.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Subcommittee

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to review the regulatory review process of the Council on Competitiveness.

SD-342

Judiciary

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-226

NOVEMBER 19

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Karen Borlaug Phillips, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SR-253

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. Con. Res. 57, to establish a Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold oversight hearings on title 5 of Public Law 100-418, authorizing the President to conduct a study on the effect of foreign mergers, acquisitions, and takeovers on U.S. national security.

SR-253

3:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Reggie B. Walton, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, and Emmet G. Sullivan, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

SD-342

NOVEMBER 20

9:00 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1036, Lumbee Recognition Act, and S. 1607, Northern Cheyenne Reserved Water Rights; to be followed by hearings on the nominations of A. David Lester, of Colorado, Wiley T. Buchanan, of the District of Columbia, Robert H. Ames, of California, and William S. Johnson, of New Mexico, each to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, to be followed by a business meeting to consider the aforementioned nominations; and to be followed by an oversight hearing on Federal court review of

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on the provisions of S. 1705, to resolve claims of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Tribe of South Dakota, the Devils Lake Sioux Tribe of North Dakota, and the Sisseton-Wahpeton Sioux Council of the Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes of Montana arising out of a judgment fund distribution.

Environment and Public Works
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine international nuclear safety standards.

Governmental Affairs
Oversight of Government Management
Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review the
Department of Defense hospital and
medical supplies system.

NOVEMBER 26
9:30 a.m.
Select on Indian Affairs
To hold hearings on S. 1602, to ratify a compact between the Assiniboine and Sioux Indian Tribes of the Fort Peck Reservation and the State of Montana.
SR-485